



Date: 8/13/26

This weekly report from the New York State Department of Health presents summaries of select ongoing and emerging infectious disease outbreaks of interest to public health professionals and the public, both globally and in the United States. The Global Health Update summaries include preliminary and up-to-date data that are publicly available for these events at the time of posting. Because this report aggregates and summarizes data and information from outside sources, the quality, accuracy or completeness of that data, and the appropriateness of the methodology used, cannot be guaranteed. Please refer directly to those sources for any data questions. Because the report includes preliminary information, subsequent reports may contain updates or revisions to information in prior reports.

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Chikungunya

The Americas – Incident Cases Reported in Multiple Countries; Trends Declining:

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) extracted on August 13, there have been a total of 180,770 chikungunya cases, of which 69,434 are confirmed, and 78 deaths reported in the Americas during 2026. Since the previous update, 3,146 incident cases, of which 2,311 are confirmed, were reported in the region. Additionally, the number of deaths reported in the region was reduced by 2 (in reported counts for Brazil).

Cases have been reported by 19 countries in the Americas during 2026, primarily [Brazil](#) (116,095), [Bolivia](#) (41,944), [Argentina](#) (12,114), [Suriname](#) (7,484), Cuba (1,457), and [French Guiana](#) (1,414). Cumulative incidence per 100,000 population is currently highest in Suriname (1,160.31), French Guiana (444.65), Bolivia (329.00), Brazil (54.36), Argentina (26.33), and Cuba (13.38). According to a [PAHO Epidemiological Alert](#) from February, there has been a sustained increase in incidence observed between late 2025 and early 2026 in the Americas with resumption of local transmission in areas that haven't reported such for several years. In May, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) published a rapid risk assessment regarding chikungunya globally, highlighting how many regions may experience an increase in chikungunya incidence during the rainy season (May-November in the Northern hemisphere and November-March in the Southern Hemisphere of the Americas), and assessing the overall risk to human health at the global level as moderate. According to

data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 11, a total of 90 travel associated cases (confirmed & probable) have been reported in US states and territories this year – there have not been any locally acquired cases reported.

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths by Select Countries, the Americas, 2026							
Country	Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
Argentina	12,114	+48	3,600	+660	2	+0	0.1%
Bolivia	41,944	+0	11,407	+0	27	+0	0.2%
Brazil	116,095	+2,932	49,375	+1,502	47	-2	0.1%
Cuba	1,457	+0	114	+0	2	+0	1.8%
French Guiana	1,414	+113	1,414	+113	0	+0	0.0%
Suriname	7,484	+0	3,389	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Rest of the Americas	262	+53	135	+36	0	+0	0.0%
Total	180,770	+3,146	69,434	+2,311	78	-2	0.1%

Table Notes: Data extracted on August 13, 2026, and does not include imported (travel associated) cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

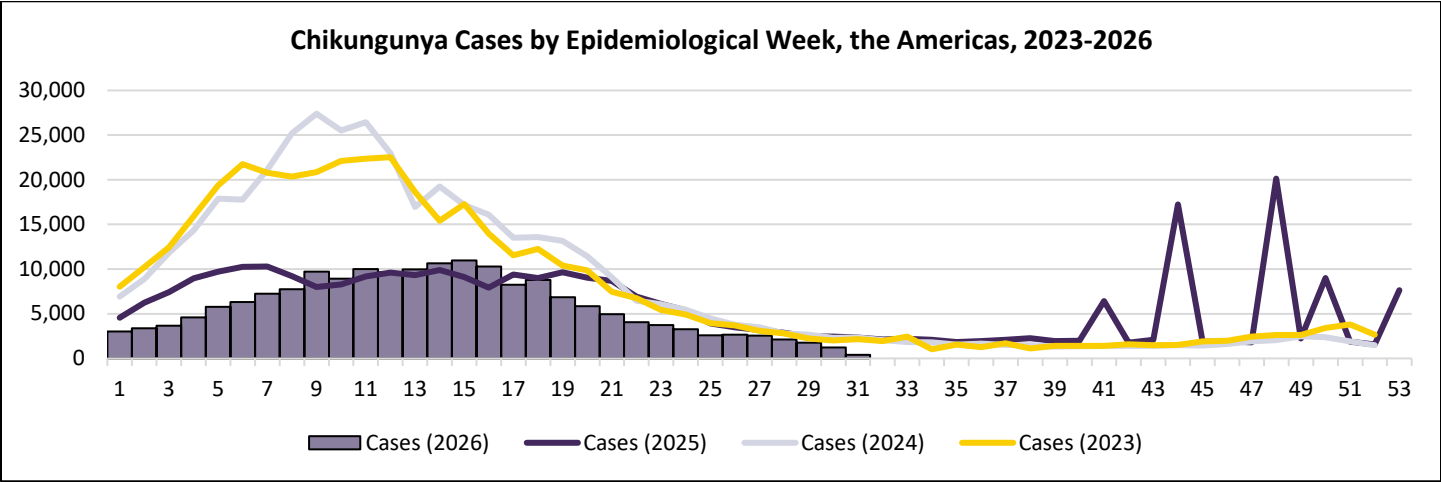


Figure Notes: Data extracted on August 13, 2026, and does not include imported (travel associated) cases; Most recent weeks' trends should be interpreted with caution due to delays in reporting.

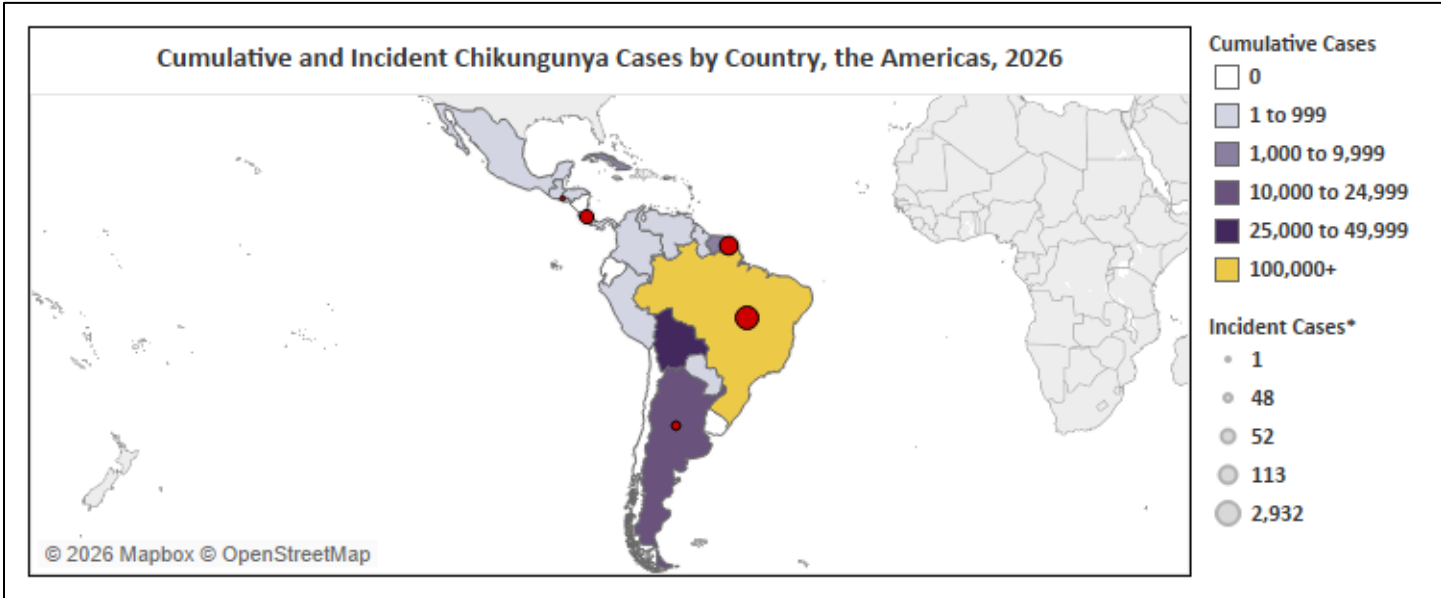


Figure Notes: Data extracted on August 13, 2026, and does not include imported cases (travel associated); *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

During 2025, there were 316,733 chikungunya cases, of which 115,977 were confirmed, and 180 deaths (CFR: 0.2% among confirmed cases) reported in the Americas. There were 2 locally acquired chikungunya cases reported during 2025 in the United States among residents of [New York](#) and [Florida](#), the first in the country since 2015. According to data from the [United States CDC](#), a total of 629 travel associated cases (confirmed & probable) were reported in US states and territories during 2025, the highest number since 2015 (895) and over 2.5 times the number reported during 2024 (241). The United States CDC currently has Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notices posted regarding chikungunya in [Bolivia](#), [Costa Rica](#), [French Guiana](#), [Nicaragua](#), and [Suriname](#). [Vaccination](#) is recommended for travelers visiting an area with an outbreak.

Data Source: [PAHO \(8/13/26\)](#)

Cyclosporiasis

United States – Updated Surveillance Data; 7 Active Outbreak Investigations:

Cyclosporiasis is an intestinal infection caused by the parasite *Cyclospora*. Infection is typically transmitted by ingesting contaminated food or water. Cyclosporiasis season runs from May 1 – August 31 and case counts typically increase during spring and summer months. Currently, there are many jurisdictions reporting an increase in cases this year compared to the same period during 2025. According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 10, there have been a total of 13,895 confirmed locally acquired cyclosporiasis cases and 2 deaths reported in the country during 2026. Since the previous update, 3,427 incident confirmed locally acquired cases were reported. Additionally, there are at least 10,455 cases awaiting confirmation of infection and acquisition, primarily in Michigan. Investigations to identify sources of outbreaks are ongoing. Travel associated cases have also been reported this year in 46 states (1,530).

Locally Acquired Cyclosporiasis Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States & Puerto Rico, 2026						
Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
13,895	+3,427	740	+223	2	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as August 10, 2026, and includes confirmed locally acquired cases only; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

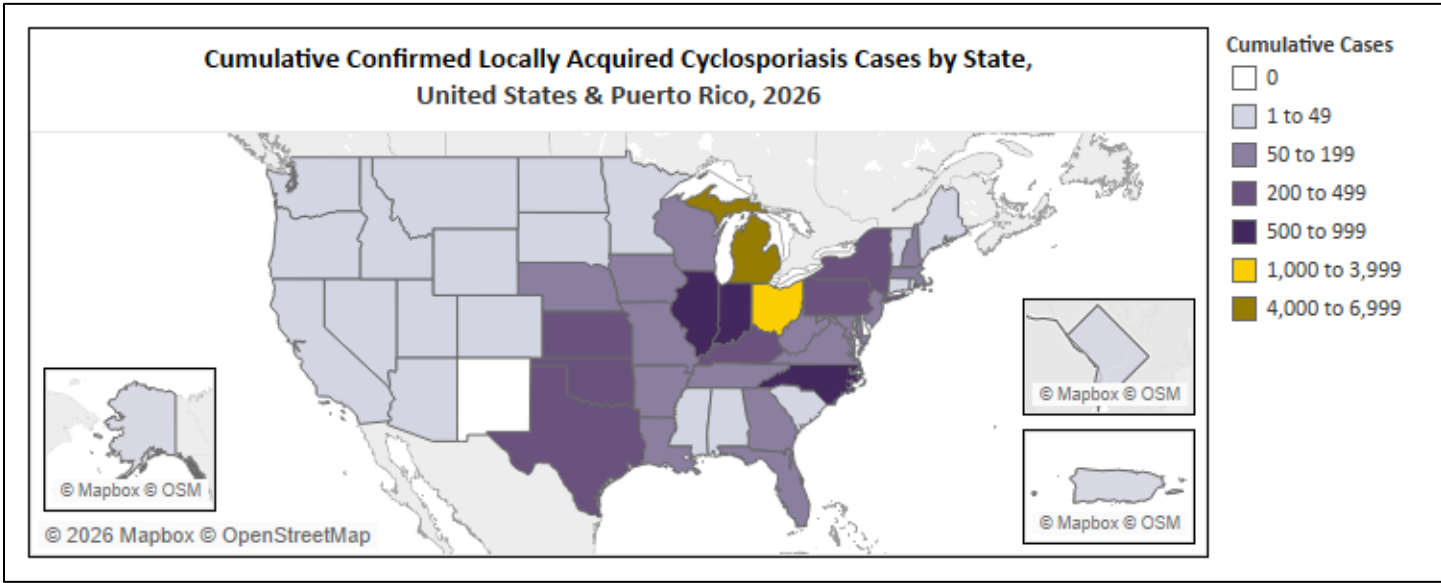


Figure Notes: Data as of August 10, 2026, and includes confirmed locally acquired cases only; There have been no cases reported in Hawaii.

Locally acquired cases have been reported by 47 states (as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico), primarily [Michigan](#) (4,000-6,999), [Ohio](#) (1,000-3,999), [Illinois](#) (500-999), [Indiana](#) (500-999), [North Carolina](#) (500-999), [Kansas](#) (200-499), [Kentucky](#) (200-499), [New York](#) ([State & City](#)) (200-499), [Oklahoma](#) (200-499), [Pennsylvania](#) (200-499), and [Texas](#) (200-

499). Nationally, locally acquired cases range from 1-98 years of age with a median of 45 years, and reported dates of illness onset ranging from May 1 – August 2, 2026. Among them, 5.3% have been hospitalized and there have been [2 deaths](#) reported in Michigan (both with significant underlying health conditions). There is substantial lag between illness onset and case reporting to CDC (~6 weeks), therefore it is anticipated that overall case counts will continue to rise and state health departments may have more up to date information regarding the current situation in their jurisdiction - the [Michigan Department of Health and Human Services \(MDHHS\)](#) has reported 12,485 cases in the state this year as of August 6. Data from individual states may include probable cases, whereas data from the United States CDC only includes laboratory confirmed cases. As of August 6, 2026, there are active investigations examining [7 separate cyclosporiasis outbreaks](#) (of which 4 are still ongoing) in the United States, including an ongoing [outbreak linked to shredded iceberg lettuce](#).

On July 13, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and [New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene \(NYCDOHMH\)](#) issued a [Health Advisory](#) regarding an increase of cyclosporiasis cases in the state (NYS outside of NYC: 129 during 2026 vs 20-55 during 2025, NYC: 381 during 2026 vs ~127 during 2025, as of July 8). On July 14, 2026, the United States CDC issued a [Health Alert Network \(HAN\) Health Advisory](#) regarding locally acquired cases in multiple states, notifying clinicians public health practitioners, and laboratories of the relative increase in cases.

Multistate Outbreak Linked to Shredded Iceberg Lettuce from Taylor Farms de Mexico

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 13, there have been a total of 9,481 cyclosporiasis cases reported across 17 states that also reported exposure to Taco Bell or recalled shredded iceberg lettuce prior to illness onset – outbreak data presented below are included in surveillance data presented above. Since the previous update, 2 new states (MA & ME) and 3,123 additional confirmed cases were included in cumulative totals for this outbreak.

Cyclosporiasis Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2026						
Cases		Hospitalization†		Deaths		
Cumulative	Change‡	Cumulative	Change‡	Cumulative	Change‡	CFR*
9,481	+3,123	398	+120	2	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as August 13, 2026, and only includes cases from outbreak linked to recalled shredded iceberg lettuce.; †Among confirmed cases with information available; ‡Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

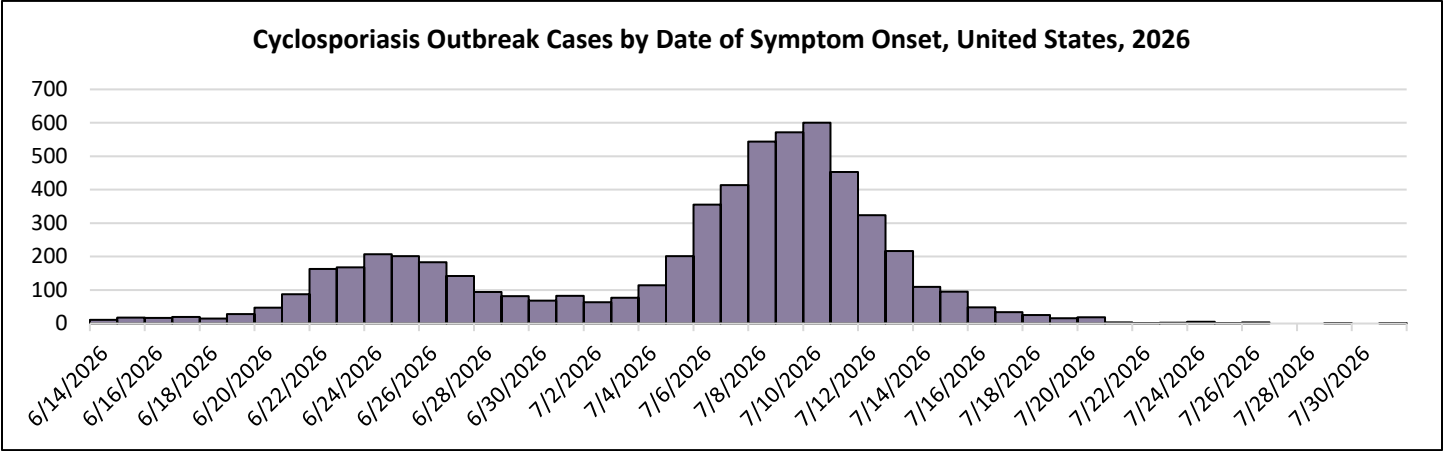


Figure Notes: Data as of August 13, 2026, and only includes cases from outbreak linked to shredded iceberg lettuce with available data (5,934).

Cases involved in this outbreak have been reported in [Michigan](#) (4,237), [Ohio](#) (2,155), [Missouri](#) (819), [Indiana](#) (625), [Illinois](#) (245), [Kansas](#) (232), [Kentucky](#) (229), [Oklahoma](#) (213), [Pennsylvania](#) (172), [Nebraska](#) (158), [West Virginia](#) (143), [Iowa](#) (111), [Arkansas](#) (75), [New Hampshire](#) (37), [Massachusetts](#) (17), [Maine](#) (11), and [North Carolina](#) (2), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from June 14 – August 3, 2026. Among them, 4.2% have been hospitalized and there have been 2 deaths reported. MDHHS analyzed exposures from 190 cases that ate at Taco Bell prior to illness onset in Michigan and found that 90% of interviewed cases reported eating iceberg lettuce. Currently, [no samples collected have tested positive](#) for *Cyclospora* – a [false positive](#) was previously reported. Despite this, epidemiologic and traceback

investigations have identified shredded iceberg lettuce from Taylor Farms de Mexico served at some Taco Bell locations as a source of infection in this outbreak – on July 17, Taylor Farms de Mexico issued a [voluntary recall](#) of all iceberg lettuce sourced from Central Mexico, including products distributed to food service customers and Marketside-brand products available at Walmart with various best-by dates – those dates have passed and products should no longer be available for sale. Taco Bell has [completed voluntary removal of all implicated products](#) from their restaurants nationwide.

According to the United States CDC, the true number of cases linked to this multistate outbreak is likely higher than the number reported and may not be limited to affected states. Do not consume recalled products from Taylor Farms de Mexico. [Other cyclosporiasis outbreaks](#) and illnesses unrelated to this outbreak are being investigated nationally.

Data Source: [CDC Surveillance \(8/11/26\)](#), [CDC Outbreak \(8/13/26\)](#)

Dengue

United States – Incident Cases Continue to be Reported Among Travelers:

According to data from the [United States \(US\) CDC](#) as of August 12, there have been a total of 1,252 locally acquired dengue cases reported by US states and territories during 2026, primarily in Puerto Rico (835) and American Samoa (412) – only 5 locally acquired cases have been reported in the continental US in [Florida](#) (4) and [Virginia](#) (1). Since the previous update, no new locally acquired cases were reported. There were a total of 4,064 locally acquired cases reported by US states and territories during 2025, of which 80 were reported in the continental US in Florida (71), California (7), and Arizona (2).

The US CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding dengue globally. Dengue risk is present year-round in many parts of the world with some countries reporting increased case numbers relative to typical trends or a higher-than-expected number of cases among US travelers, including [Bolivia](#), Cambodia, [Colombia](#), [Kenya](#), [Malaysia](#), [the Maldives](#), [New Caledonia](#), [Samoa](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Tonga](#), and [Vietnam](#). According to data from the [US CDC](#) as of August 12, there have been a total of 203 travel associated dengue cases reported among US residents during 2026. Since the previous update, 16 incident travel associated cases were reported. There were a total of 1,287 travel associated cases reported among US residents during 2025.

Data Sources: [US CDC 2026 \(8/12/26\)](#), [US CDC 2025 \(8/12/26\)](#)

Ebola

Africa – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreak in the DRC; Second Largest Ever:

According to data from the [National Institute of Public Health \(INSP\)](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as of August 12, 2026, there have been a total of 4,566 confirmed Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD) cases and 2,128 confirmed deaths reported across 5 provinces. Since the previous update, 593 additional confirmed cases and 327 confirmed deaths were reported in the DRC – testing and contact tracing remain a [challenge](#). The [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) currently assesses the risk associated with this outbreak to be very high in the DRC, high in Uganda and neighboring countries with land borders adjoining countries reporting BVD cases, and low in other countries within the African region and at the global level. This is currently the [second largest](#) Ebola outbreak on record globally and remains a [Public Health Emergency of International Concern \(PHEIC\)](#) globally and a [Public Health Emergency of Continental Security \(PHECS\)](#) in Africa.

According to data regarding the situation in the DRC from the [Africa CDC](#) as of August 7, 2026, confirmed cases have been reported in 53 health zones across Haut-Uele (6), Ituri (28), North Kivu (12), South Kivu (1), and Tshopo (6) provinces – 86.3% of confirmed cases have been reported in Ituri province (3,636), followed by North Kivu (470), Haut-Uélé (91), Tshopo (9), and South Kivu (3) provinces. A total of 17,896 contacts have been identified for monitoring and follow-up, of which 83.4% (14,923) are actively being monitored (seen within the previous 24 hours). There have been [918 recoveries](#). In Uganda, the [Ministry of Health in Uganda \(MOH-U\)](#) declared the end of the Ebola outbreak on July 28, 2026, following

successful completion of a 42-day monitoring period. Confirmed cases (20) were either imported from DRC (15) or reported among healthcare workers treating imported cases (5), resulting in 18 recoveries, 2 deaths.

Bundibugyo Virus Disease Outbreak Cases and Deaths by Country, Africa, 2026					
Country	Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Change†	Cumulative	Change†	CFR*
DRC‡	4,566	+593	2,128	+327	46.6%
Uganda	20	+0	2	+0	10.0%
France§	1	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Total	4,587	+593	2,130	+327	46.4%

Table Notes: Data for the DRC as of August 12, 2026, and includes locally acquired and imported cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to the previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR); ‡Includes confirmed American national cases infected in the DRC that recovered in Germany (2); §Includes imported case from the DRC that recovered.

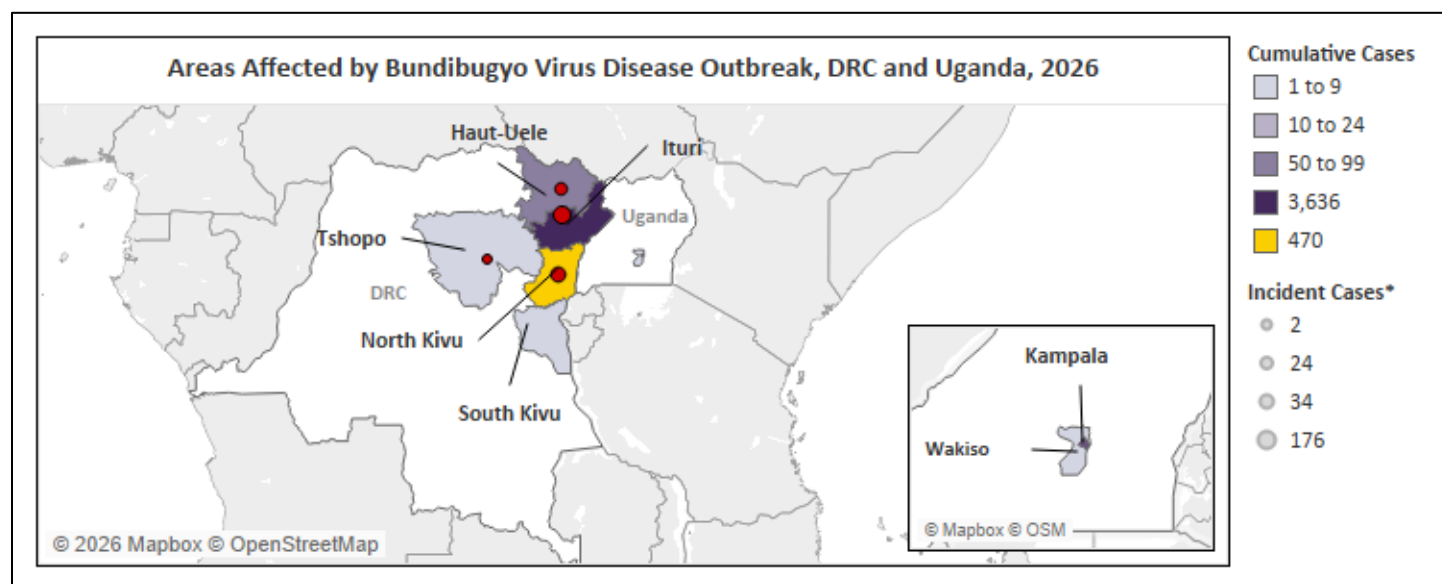


Figure Notes: Data as of August 7, 2026 (357 cases reported in the DRC missing from figure due to data availability); *Change in cumulative total compared to the previous update; Wakiso is part of the Kampala Metropolitan Area of Uganda.

On May 15, 2026, the [Ministry of Public Health, Hygiene and Social Welfare \(MSPH\)](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) declared an outbreak of [Ebola virus disease \(EVD\)](#), specifically BVD, affecting multiple health zones (Rwampara, Mongwalu, and Bunia) in Ituri Province. That same day, the [MOH-U](#) declared an outbreak of EVD, specifically BVD, following confirmation of BVD infection among a 59-year-old man from the DRC that had died at Kibuli Muslim Hospital in Kampala on May 14, 2026. On May 16, 2026, the Director-General of the WHO determined that the BVD outbreak in the DRC and Uganda constitutes a [public health emergency of international concern \(PHEIC\)](#) without reaching the criteria of a pandemic emergency. On May 18, 2026, the [Africa CDC](#) declared the ongoing BVD outbreak in the DRC and Uganda to be a Public Health Emergency of Continental Security (PHECS).

The DRC has previously experienced 16 Ebola outbreaks since 1976 – the [last EVD outbreak](#) occurred in the Bulape health zone of Kasai Province and lasted from September 4 – December 1, 2025, resulting in a total of 64 cases (53 confirmed) and 45 deaths (34 confirmed) (CFR: 70.3%). The [only other BVD outbreak](#) in the DRC occurred in the Isiro health zone of Orientale Province and lasted from August 17 – November 26, 2012, resulting in a total of 62 cases (36 confirmed) and 34 deaths (CFR: 54.8%). According to a recent publication in the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM), gastrointestinal symptoms (vomiting diarrhea, anorexia, and abdominal pain) were [clinical features](#) that most distinguished confirmed cases from both negative cases and those in previous outbreaks. Hemorrhagic signs were not commonly observed (10.4% of positive cases). Unlike EVD, there is no vaccine against BVD, and treatment consists of supportive care; however, [BVD treatment clinical trials](#) have begun in DRC.

On August 12, 2026, Health and Human Services (HHS) renewed the July 13, 2026, [updated Title 42 order](#) effectively suspending entry into the United States for all foreign nationals and lawful permanent residents (green card holders) who were in the DRC, Uganda, or South Sudan within 21 days of arrival – the order will be in effect for 30 days. Under [updated Title 42](#), travelers (including Americans) who have traveled to DRC will not be able to board commercial flights with destinations to the U.S. for 21 days after leaving the DRC. This is in addition to the 21-day international travel restriction, initiated June 24, 2026, by the [DRC Ministry of Public Health, Hygiene, and Social Welfare](#), for anyone who has stayed in an affected area or had contact with a confirmed or probable case. All United States citizens, nationals, and certain government and military personnel who were in Uganda or South Sudan within 21 days of arrival will be [redirected](#) through either Washington-Dulles International Airport (IAD) in Virginia, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL) in Georgia, George Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH) in Texas, or John F. Kennedy Intercontinental Airport (JFK) in New York, for enhanced public health screening. The [CDC](#) currently assesses the overall risk to the American public and travelers to be low and has active Travel Health Notices posted regarding [non-BVD affected areas of DRC and Uganda \(Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions\)](#), [Haute-Uele and Tshopo Provinces, DRC \(Level 3- Reconsider Nonessential Travel\)](#), and [Ituri and North Kivu Provinces, DRC \(Level 4 – Avoid All Travel\)](#). The New York State Department of Health is closely monitoring the situation – there is [no immediate risk](#) to New Yorkers.

Data Sources: [CDC \(8/12/26\)](#), [WHO \(6/9/26\)](#), [INSP \(8/13/26\)](#), [Africa CDC \(8/7/26\)](#)

Lassa Fever

Nigeria – Incidence Trends Remain Elevated During Recent Weeks:

According to data from the [Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention \(NCDC\)](#) as of July 26, there have been a total of 6,960 suspected Lassa fever cases, of which 1,000 are confirmed, and 237 deaths among confirmed cases reported in Nigeria during 2026 – there have also been 6 probable cases reported. Since the previous update, 406 suspected incident cases, of which 37 are confirmed, and 8 additional deaths among confirmed cases were reported.

Lassa Fever Cases and Deaths, Nigeria, 2026								
Suspected Cases		Confirmed Cases		Probable Cases		Deaths‡		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
6,960	+406	1,000	+37	6	+0	237	+8	23.7%

Table Notes: Data as of July 26, 2026; ‡Among confirmed cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

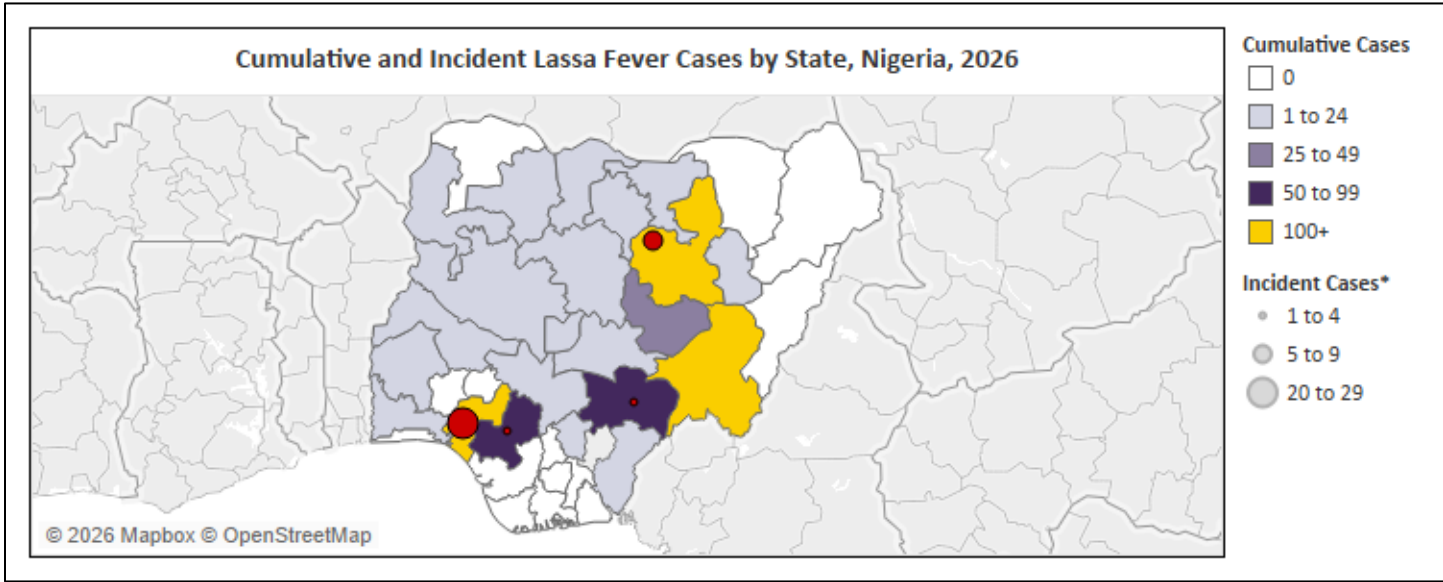


Figure Notes: Data as of July 26, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 23 states, primarily Ondo (321), Bauchi (252), Taraba (131), and Edo (95). Those aged 21-50 years have been most affected, followed by those aged ≤10-20 years. Lassa fever is endemic in Nigeria and cases are reported year-round with peak transmission periods occurring from October – May. During recent weeks, confirmed case incidence has been elevated when compared to trends from previous years (2022-2025).

As of the same date during 2025, there were 6,731 suspected cases, of which 825 were confirmed, and 155 deaths among confirmed cases (CFR: 18.8%) reported in Nigeria across 21 states – the confirmed case count and CFR for 2026 are both higher compared to 2025. There have been a total of 9 travel associated Lassa fever cases reported in the United States since 1969 – the [most recent travel associated case](#) was reported among an Iowa resident in November 2024 that had recently returned from Liberia.

Data Source: [NCDC \(7/26/26\)](#)

Malaria

Mayotte – Locally Acquired Incident Cases Reported During Most Recent Week:

According to data from the [French National Public Health Agency \(SPF\)](#) as of August 2, there has been a significant resurgence of malaria activity in Mayotte during 2026 with a total of 309 confirmed cases reported – the highest number since 2010 (433). Since the previous update, there were 7 confirmed incident cases reported. Among all confirmed cases, 218 have been travel associated (predominantly imported from neighboring Comoros where malaria remains endemic and highly prevalent), 68 have been locally acquired (an increase of 2 since the previous update), 12 have an undetermined origin, and 11 are currently under investigation. Local transmission increased in early May and continues to be detected.

Malaria Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Mayotte, 2026						
Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	CFR
309	+7	84	+3	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of August 2, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

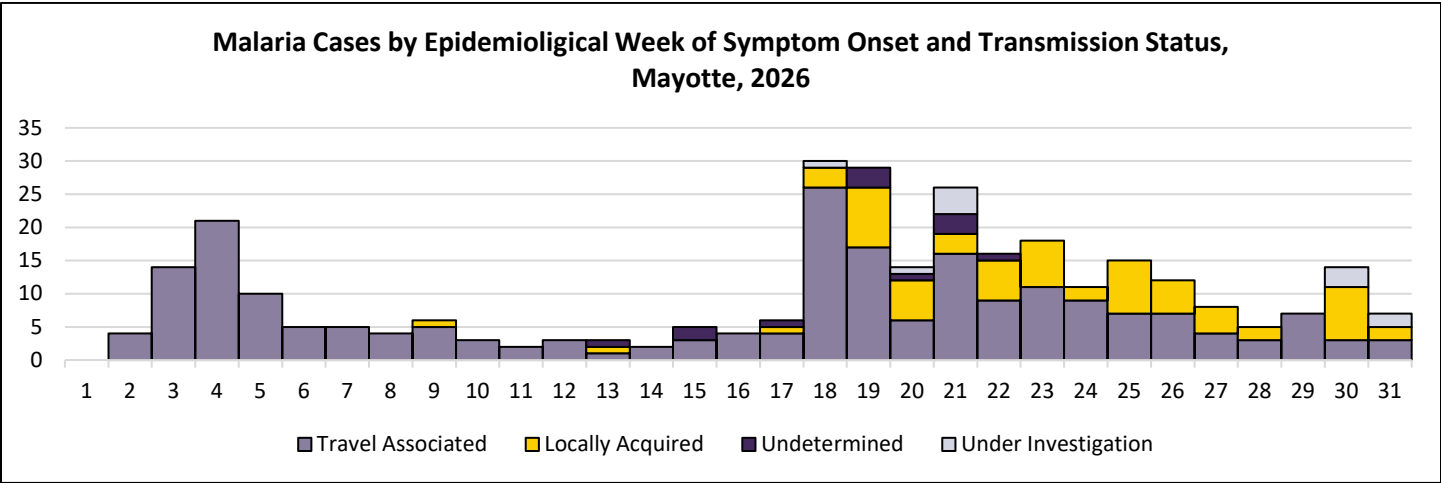


Figure Notes: Data as of August 2, 2026.

Overall trends spiked during epidemiological week 18 and have been generally declining since then. Among all confirmed cases, 84 have been hospitalized, including 8 admitted to intensive care. Confirmed locally acquired cases have been reported in 6 communes primarily in the southern region of the island: Dombéni (25), Bandréli (20), Chirongui (19), Kani-Kéli (2), Mamoudzou (1), and Mtsangamouji (1).

Mayotte is an overseas department of France in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Southeastern Africa where malaria transmission is ongoing in many countries, including Comoros and Madagascar. Intensified transmission in these neighboring countries has led to a significant rise in travel associated cases in Mayotte. According to data from the

[European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control \(ECDC\)](#), there were 111 confirmed malaria cases reported in Mayotte during 2025, of which only 5 were suspected to be locally acquired – this was the first time local malaria transmission was detected on the island since 2020. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding malaria in Mayotte.

Data Sources: [SPF \(8/7/26\)](#), [ECDC \(6/5/26\)](#), [BEACON \(6/30/26\)](#)

Measles

Global – WHO Provides Update on Provisional Case Counts and Incidence Rates:

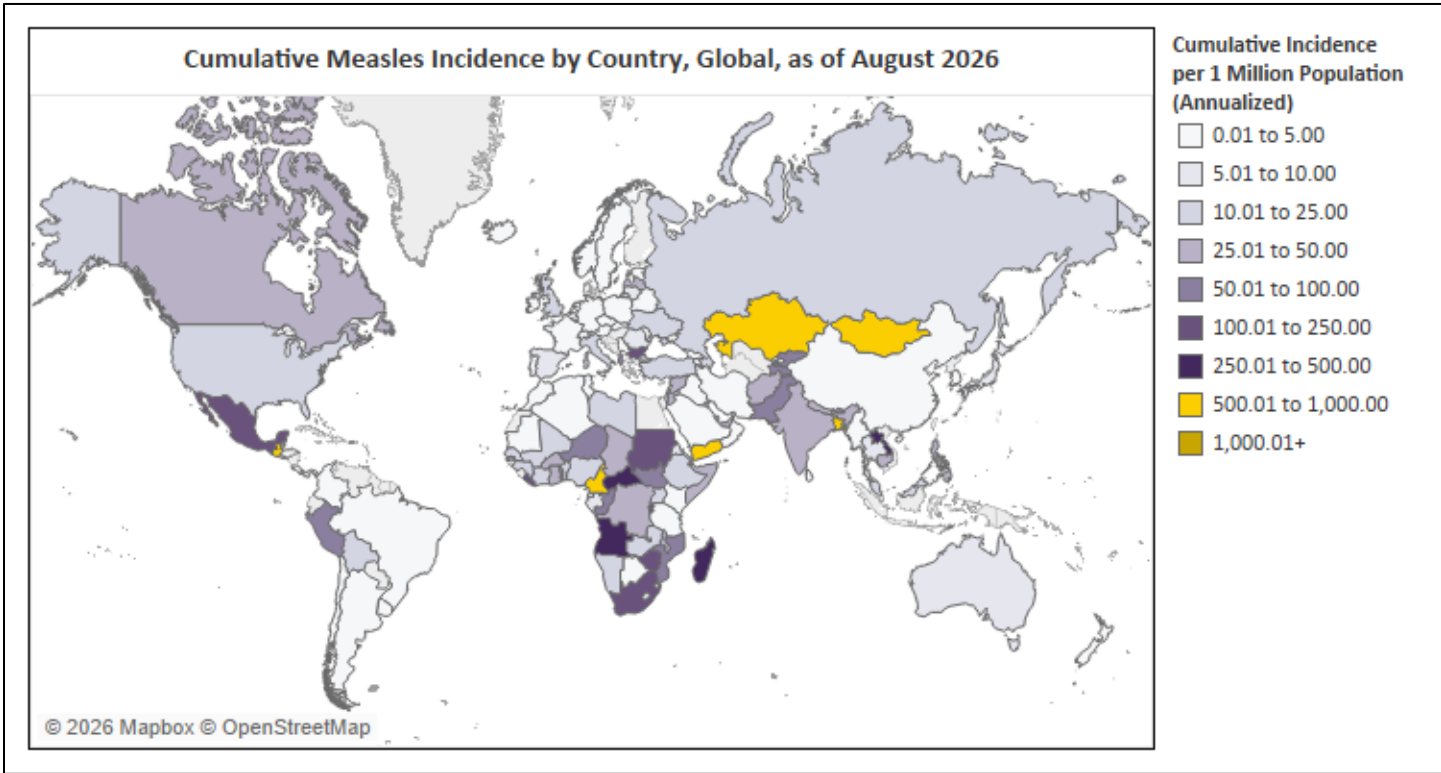


Figure Notes: Data as of August 10, 2026; Rates are provisional.

Since the previous update, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) released their monthly update regarding confirmed (laboratory confirmed, epidemiologically linked, and clinically compatible) measles cases and incidence reported globally by WHO Member States during 2026. So far this year, there have been a total of 220,393 confirmed measles cases reported by 134 countries, an increase of 34,225 confirmed cases since the previous update. The top 10 countries with the highest reported cumulative confirmed case counts and incidence rates as of August 10, 2026, are presented in the table below.

Cumulative Measles Cases and Incidence Rates, Global, 2026			
Confirmed Cases		Incidence per 1M Population (Annualized)	
Country	Cumulative	Country	Cumulative Incidence Rate
Bangladesh	59,406	Maldives	1,141.74
India	28,631	Mongolia	680.07
Yemen	15,457	Guatemala *	638.70
Mexico	12,542	Yemen	616.78
Pakistan	12,163	Bangladesh	572.71
Cameroon	9,427	Kazakhstan	566.56
Guatemala *	7,067	Cameroon	527.42
Kazakhstan	6,968	Lao People's Democratic Republic	416.85

Angola	6,932	Central African Republic	373.90
Madagascar	5,683	Rwanda	312.93

Table Notes: Data as of August 10, 2026; *Includes laboratory confirmed cases only; Counts and rates are provisional.

There were 257,569 confirmed measles cases reported globally during 2025 according to WHO data. On November 10, 2025, the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) announced that the Americas has lost its verification as free from endemic measles transmission. This change comes as endemic transmission of measles has been reestablished in Canada (local transmission observed for ≥ 12 months). All other countries in the region continue to maintain their measles-free status, although several are in jeopardy of losing that status in November 2026 (Mexico and the United States). According to a [PAHO Epidemiological Alert](#) published on August 7, 2026, the number of confirmed cases reported during 2026 in the Americas represents a 9.3-fold increase compared to 2025 through the end of epidemiological week 28 (47,459 vs 5,123), and the highest number of confirmed cases reported in the region since 2004 – overall risk associated with measles in the region is [currently assessed](#) as very high. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Source: [WHO \(8/10/26\)](#)

Bangladesh – Incident Cases Reported by All Divisions in Nationwide Outbreak:

According to data from the [Directorate General of Health Services \(DGHS\)](#) as of August 13, there have been a total of 140,076 suspected and 17,543 confirmed measles cases reported in Bangladesh since March 15, 2026. Additionally, there have been a total of 791 deaths reported among suspected cases, and 99 deaths reported among confirmed cases. Since the previous update, 7,171 suspected incident cases, 888 confirmed incident cases, 33 additional deaths among suspected cases, and 3 deaths among confirmed cases were reported. According to provisional data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) for the period of January 1 – March 16, 2026, there were 91 confirmed cases reported.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths by Case Status, Bangladesh, Since March 15, 2026							
Case Status	Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
Suspected	140,076	+7,171	117,690	+2,456	791	+33	0.6%
Confirmed	17,543	+888			99	+3	0.6%

Table Notes: Data as of August 13, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

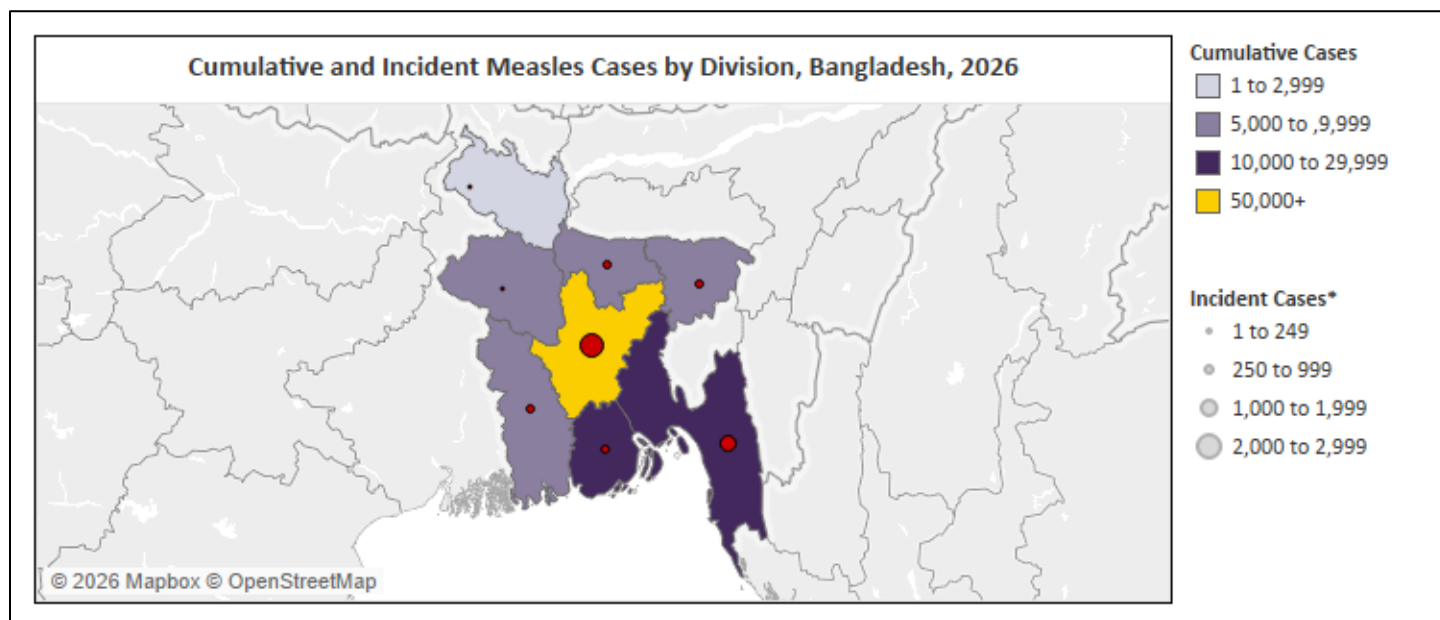


Figure Notes: Data as of July 30, 2026, and includes suspected cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

During 2026, cases have been reported in all 8 departments: Dhaka (61,621 suspected & 10,403 confirmed), Chattogram (26,338 suspected & 2,559 confirmed), Barisal (15,298 suspected & 647 confirmed), Rajshahi (9,316 suspected & 1,405 confirmed), Khulna (9,202 suspected & 478 confirmed), Sylhet (9,046 suspected & 902 confirmed), Mymensingh (6,710 suspected & 728 confirmed), and Rangpur (2,545 suspected & 421 confirmed). According to data from the [United Nations](#) as of June 25, 2026, children aged <5 years have accounted for 81% of reported cases, and recent weekly trends show a slight decrease in incidence since mid-May. Deaths reported through mid-June have primarily been [among children](#).

In the first 8 months of 2026, Bangladesh has reported the highest number of confirmed measles cases in a year ever when compared to data available from the [WHO](#) since 2012. An approximately 13-fold decrease in the number of confirmed cases reported annually was observed since the COVID-19 pandemic until the end of last year. From 2021-2025, there were 293 confirmed cases reported annually on average. In the years preceding the pandemic (2016-2020), there were 3,805 confirmed cases reported annually on average. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Sources: [WHO \(3/16/26\)](#), [DGHS \(8/13/26\)](#), [WHO \(4/23/26\)](#), [UN \(6/25/26\)](#)

Canada – Handful of Incident Cases Reported in British Colombia and Ontario:

According to data from the [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#) as of August 1, 2026, there have been a total of 5,462 probable and confirmed measles cases reported in Canada during 2025, and 1,114 probable and confirmed cases reported during 2026. Since the previous update, 5 incident cases with rash onset during 2026 were reported in British Columbia (4) and Ontario (1). Additionally, a previously reported probable case was reclassified as a confirmed case.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Canada, 2025-2026									
Year	Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
2025	377	+0	5,085	+0	401	+0	2	+0	0.0%
2026	81	-1	1,114	+6	77	+2	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of August 1, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

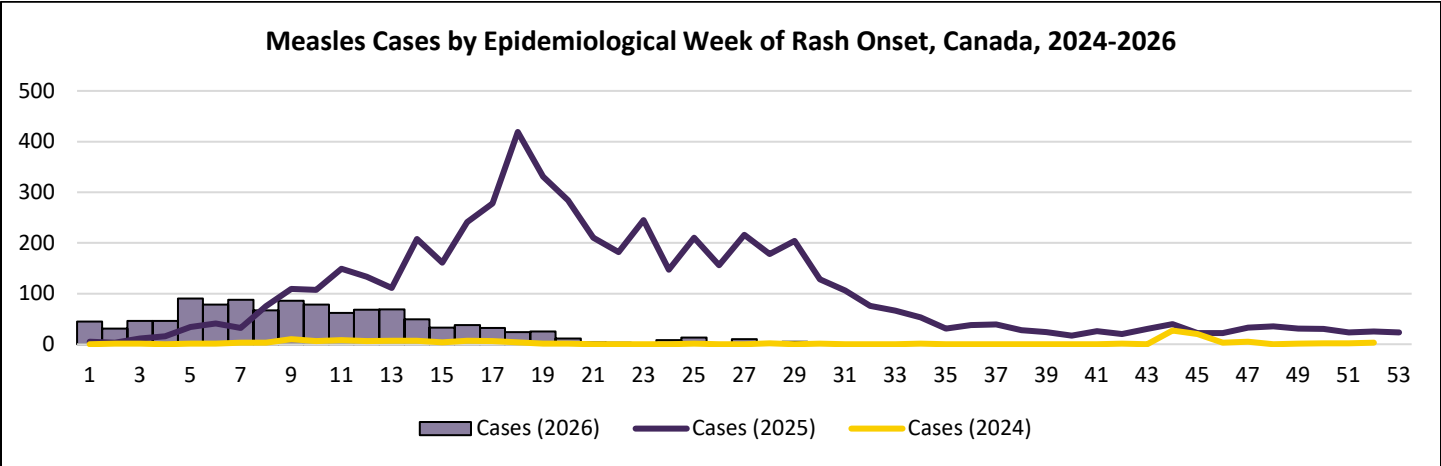


Figure Notes: Data as of August 1, 2026, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

During 2026, cases have been reported by 8 jurisdictions: [Manitoba](#) (677), [Alberta](#) (311), [British Columbia](#) (49), [Quebec](#) (31), Ontario (30), Nova Scotia (10), [Saskatchewan](#) (5), and New Brunswick (1). Those aged 5-17 years have been most affected (41%), followed by those aged 18-54 years (37%), and those aged 1-4 years (15%). There have been 4 congenital cases reported. Among all cases, 91% have been unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses, 7% have been hospitalized, and 95% were exposed in Canada (epidemiologically and/or virologically linked). Cases exposed outside of Canada have reported travel to Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chad, [Guatemala](#), India, Japan, [Mexico](#), [Pakistan](#), Sint Maarten, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Türkiye, the [United States](#), and Vietnam.

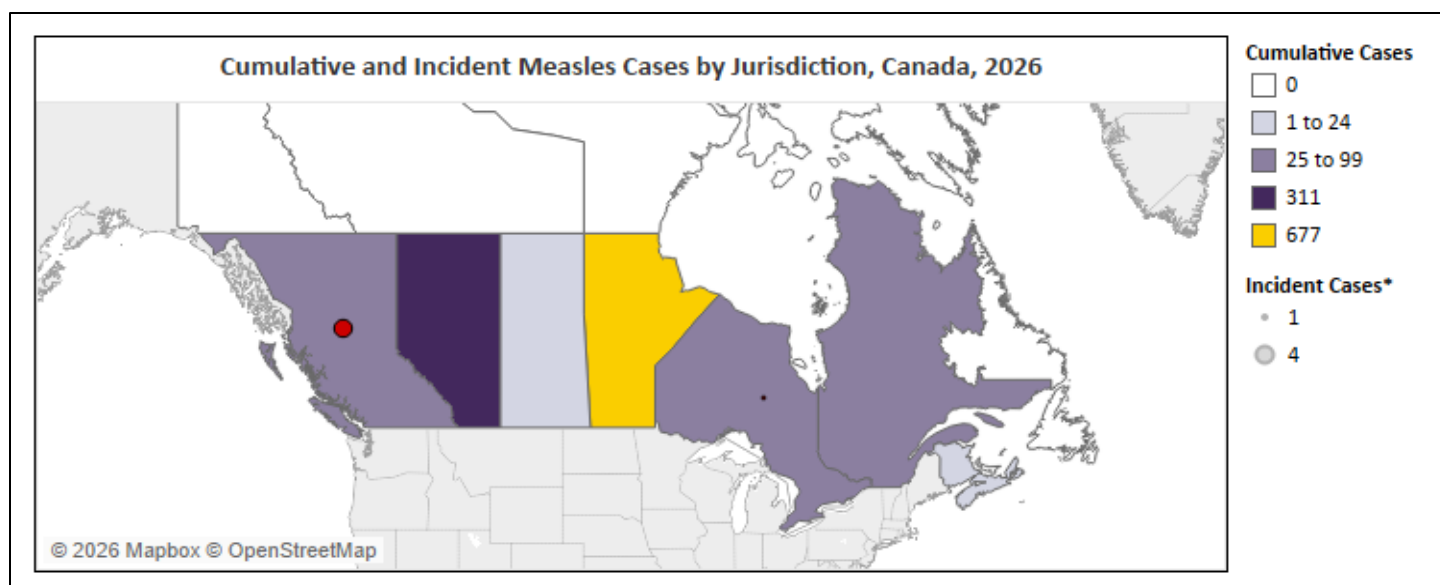


Figure Notes: Data as of August 1, 2026, and includes probable and confirmed cases; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

During 2025, cases were reported by 10 jurisdictions, primarily Ontario (2,397), Alberta (2,014), British Columbia (440), and Manitoba (358). Those aged 5-17 years were most affected (45%), followed by those aged 18-54 years (28%), and those aged 1-4 years (20%). There were 19 congenital cases reported. Among all cases, 93% were unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses, 7% were hospitalized, and 97% were exposed in Canada (epidemiologically and/or virologically linked). Cases exposed outside of Canada reported travel to 26 different countries, suggesting a broad measles resurgence globally.

Canada is currently experiencing a multijurisdictional measles outbreak involving 6,414 cases that began in October 2024 and has resulted in the country [losing measles elimination status](#). Among all cases reported during 2026, 92% are linked to this outbreak. During 2025, Canada reported the highest number of cases in a single year since 2011 (752). From 1998-2024, a period where measles was eliminated in Canada, there were 91 cases reported annually on average. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Sources: [PHAC - 2026 \(8/10/26\)](#), [PHAC - 2025 \(6/1/26\)](#)

Guatemala – Updated Data on Nationwide Outbreak; Incidence Trends Declining:

According to data from the [Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance \(MSPAS\)](#) as of August 11, 2026, there have been total of 32,106 confirmed measles cases and 32 deaths reported in Guatemala since December 2025. All probable and confirmed cases reported previously have now been reclassified into 3 confirmed case categories (laboratory confirmed, epidemiologically linked, and clinically confirmed). Since the previous update, 966 confirmed incident cases were reported. Just over half of all deaths have been reported among infants aged ≤1 year (53.1%). Confirmed case incidence has been following a downward trend since peaking during epidemiological week 16.

Measles Cases and Deaths, Guatemala, 2025-2026					
Confirmed Cases			Deaths		
Category	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
Laboratory	8,019	+149	32	+0	0.1%
Epidemiological	3,549	+50			
Clinical	20,538	+767			
Total	32,106	+966	32	+0	0.1%

Table Notes: Data as of August 11, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

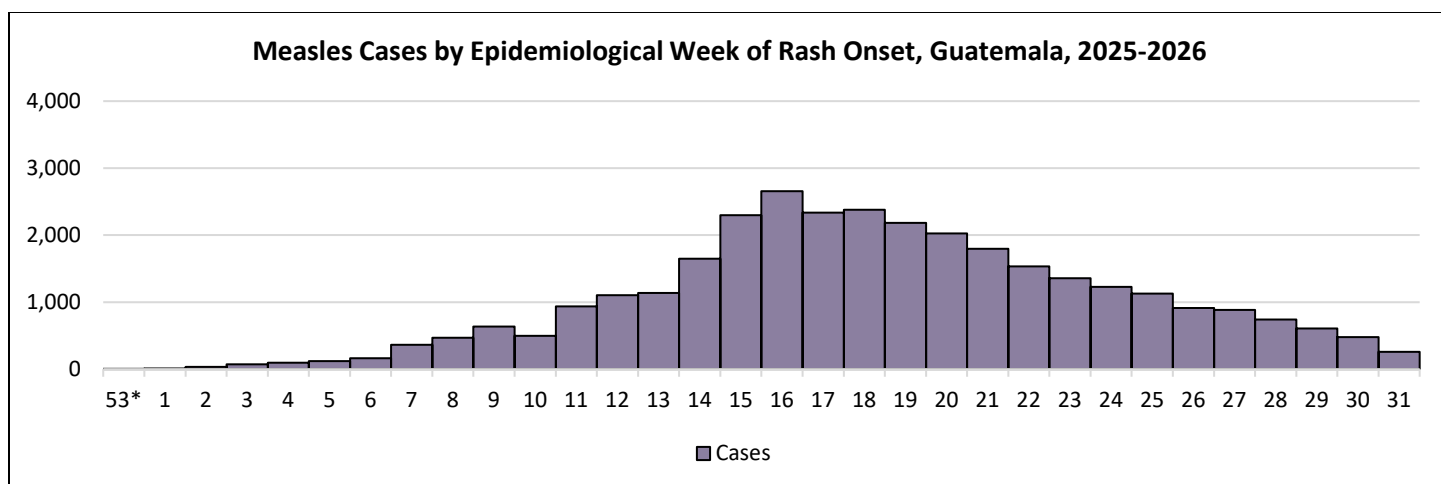


Figure Notes: Data as of August 11, 2026 (30 cases missing from figure); Epidemiological week 53 straddles 2025 and 2026.

Since December 2025, confirmed cases have been reported in all 22 departments, primarily Guatemala (12,102), Quetzaltenango (2,492), Quiche (2,191), Huehuetenango (1,804), Izabal (1,619), and Sololá (1,505) – cumulative incidence per 100,000 population is currently rated as very high (>180) in 7 departments: Izabal (342.0), Guatemala (317.9), Sololá (297.7), Quetzaltenango (259.8), Totonicapán (204.1), Quiche (202.5), and Jalapa (182.9). Those aged 20-29 years have been most affected (37.0%), followed by those aged 30-39 years (16.9%), those aged 15-19 years (9.3%), and those aged <1 year (9.2%) – infants aged <1 year remain the most at-risk group for severe outcomes. Among all confirmed cases, 92.9% have been unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses, and 9.3% have been hospitalized.

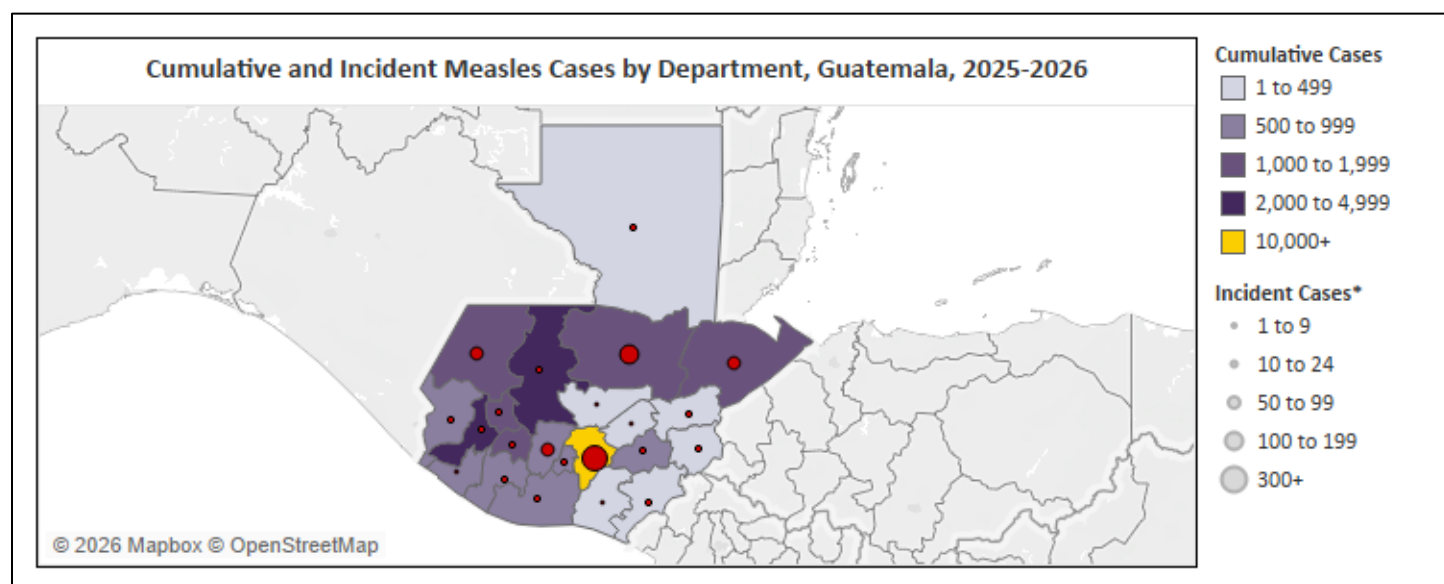


Figure Notes: Data as of August 11, 2026 (1,072 cases missing from figure); *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

The last measles outbreak in Guatemala occurred in 1989 and resulted in over 9,000 cases. The current outbreak has been linked to religious retreat in Santiago Atitlán last December that involved over 2,000 attendees. In response to the outbreak and as part of the regular schedule, over 1.8 million measles vaccine doses have been administered in the country as of July 28, 2026. Recently, imported (travel associated) cases linked to this outbreak have been reported in neighboring [Honduras](#), a country declared measles free since 1997. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Source: [MSPAS \(8/11/26\)](#)

Mexico – Confirmed Incident Cases Reported by 12 States, Most in Jalisco:

According to data from the [Secretary of Health of Mexico](#) as of August 7, 2026, there have been a total of 6,614 confirmed measles cases and 27 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025, and 12,584 confirmed cases and 18 deaths reported during 2026. Since the previous update, 64 confirmed incident cases with symptom onset during 2026 were reported by 12 states, primarily Jalisco (12) and Mexico City (10). Confirmed case incidence has been declining since epidemiological week 7.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Mexico, 2025-2026							
Year	Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
2025	15,694	+0	6,614	+0	27	+0	0.4%
2026	29,000	+147	12,584	+64	18	+0	0.1%

Table Notes: Data as of August 1, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to prior update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

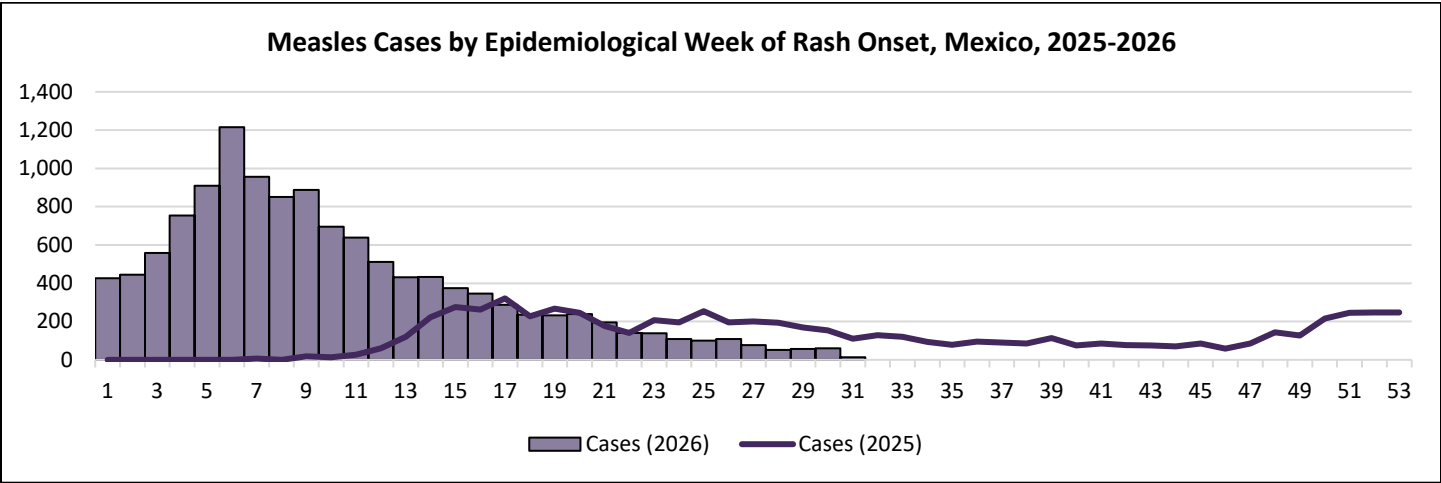


Figure Notes: Data as of August 7, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only (6 missing from figure).

During 2026, confirmed cases have been reported by 31 states, primarily Jalisco (6,728), Mexico City (1,017), and Chiapas (858). During 2025, confirmed cases were reported by 29 states, primarily Chihuahua (4,497) and Jalisco (736). Across both years, cumulative incidence per 100,000 population has been highest among those aged <1 year (94.54), followed by those aged 1-4 years (29.92), those aged 5-9 years (21.34), and those aged 25-29 years (20.18).

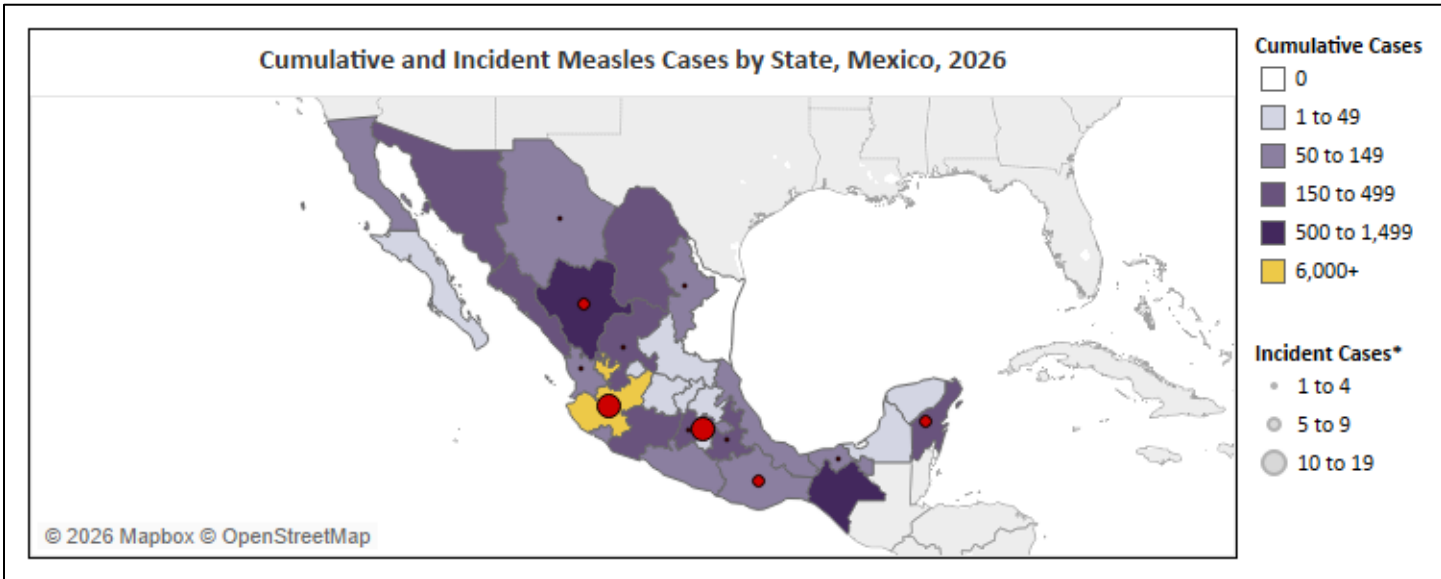


Figure Notes: Data as of August 7, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Measles outbreaks in Mexico have been ongoing since February 1, 2025 – this is the largest measles epidemic in Mexico since the country achieved elimination status in 1997. The [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) had initially invited Mexico to meet virtually in April to review its measles elimination status. However, this meeting has since been [postponed](#) and will take place in November 2026 during the annual meeting of the Regional Verification Commission for the Elimination of Measles, Rubella, and Congenital Rubella Syndrome (RVC). As of March 2026, Over [30 million measles vaccine doses](#) have been administered in Mexico since the beginning of 2025. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Source: [Secretary of Health \(8/10/26\)](#)

Peru – Confirmed Case Numbers Increase Over 2.5-Fold During 9-Week Period:

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) as of July 25, there have been a total of 1,277 confirmed measles cases reported in Peru during 2026, most of which have been reported since May 17 (916) – a more than 2.5-fold increase in confirmed cases reported over a 9-week period. Confirmed cases have been reported in 8 departments, primarily Puno (1,061). Those aged 20-29 years have been most affected (36%), followed by those aged 10-19 years (30%), and those aged 5-9 years (13%). Incidence per 100,000 population is currently highest among those aged 20-29 years (8.88), followed by those aged 0-4 years (8.24), and those aged 10-19 years (6.92). Among all cases, 54% have been unvaccinated and 11% have been hospitalized. During 2025, there were only 5 confirmed cases reported in the country. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Source: [PAHO \(8/7/26\)](#)

United States – Almost 100 Confirmed Incident Cases Reported; First in IN & WV:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 6, 2026, there have been a total of 2,289 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths reported in the United States during 2025, and 2,465 confirmed cases reported during 2026 – a greater number of confirmed cases have been reported during the first 8 months of 2026 compared to the entire year of 2025. Since the previous update, 94 confirmed incident cases with rash onset during 2026 were reported by 10 states, primarily [Pennsylvania](#) (49), [Ohio](#) (17), and [Delaware](#) (14), and for the first time this year in [Indiana](#) (2) and West Virginia (2).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025-2026							
Year	Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
2025	2,289	+0	243	+0	3	+0	0.1%
2026	2,465	+94	164	+3	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of August 6, 2026, and includes cases reported among international visitors to the United States; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

During 2026, confirmed cases have been reported by 47 jurisdictions, primarily [South Carolina](#) (670), [Utah](#) (524), [Pennsylvania](#) (216), [Texas](#) (190), [Virginia](#) (176), Florida (141), and [Arizona](#) (109). There have been 38 outbreaks reported during 2026 – 94% of confirmed cases reported during 2026 are outbreak associated (936 from outbreaks that began during 2026 and 1,373 from outbreaks that began during 2025). Those aged 5-19 years have been most affected (48%), followed by those aged 20+ years (32%), and those aged <5 years (20%). Among all confirmed cases, 93% have been unvaccinated or have unknown vaccination statuses and 7% have been hospitalized – including 10% of those aged <5 years. In New York, there have been 6 confirmed cases reported in [New York City](#) and 12 in [Rest of State](#) (18 total).

During 2025, confirmed case totals were the highest observed since 1991 (9,643), with cases reported by 45 jurisdictions. There were 48 outbreaks reported – 90% of confirmed cases were outbreak associated. Those aged 5-19 years were most affected (44%), followed by those aged 20+ years (29%), and those aged <5 years (26%). Among all confirmed cases, 93% were unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses and 11% were hospitalized – including 18% of cases aged <5

years. In New York, there were 20 confirmed cases reported in [New York City](#) and 28 in [Rest of State](#) (48 total) with an [increase observed during October](#) in the Hudson Valley as a result of from measles acquired during international travel.

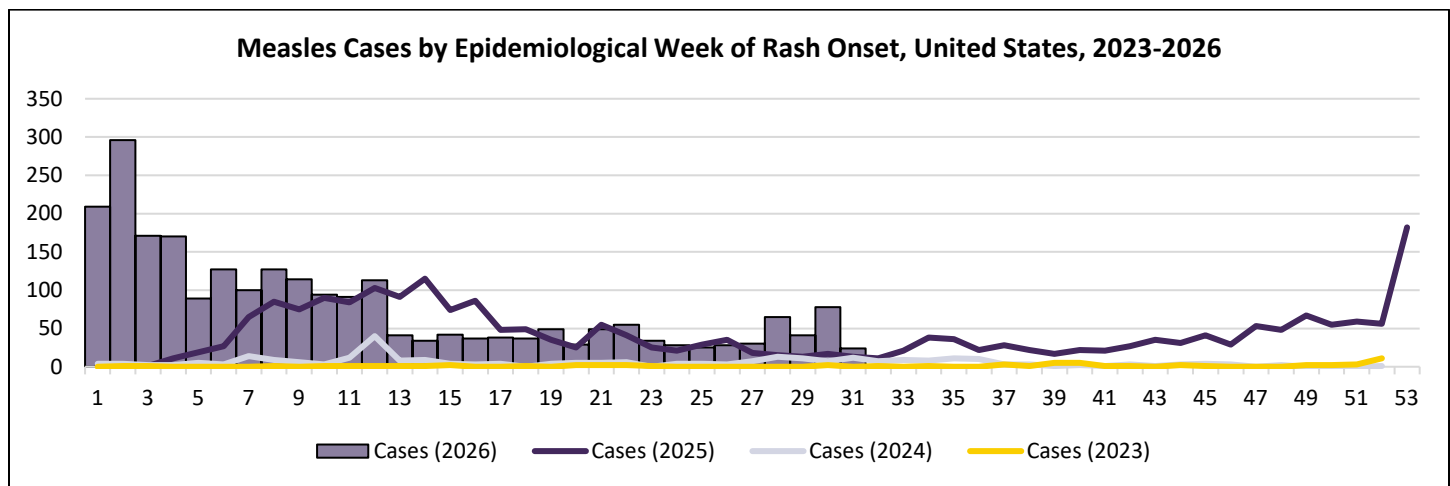


Figure Notes: Data as of August 6, 2026, and includes cases reported among international visitors to the United States.

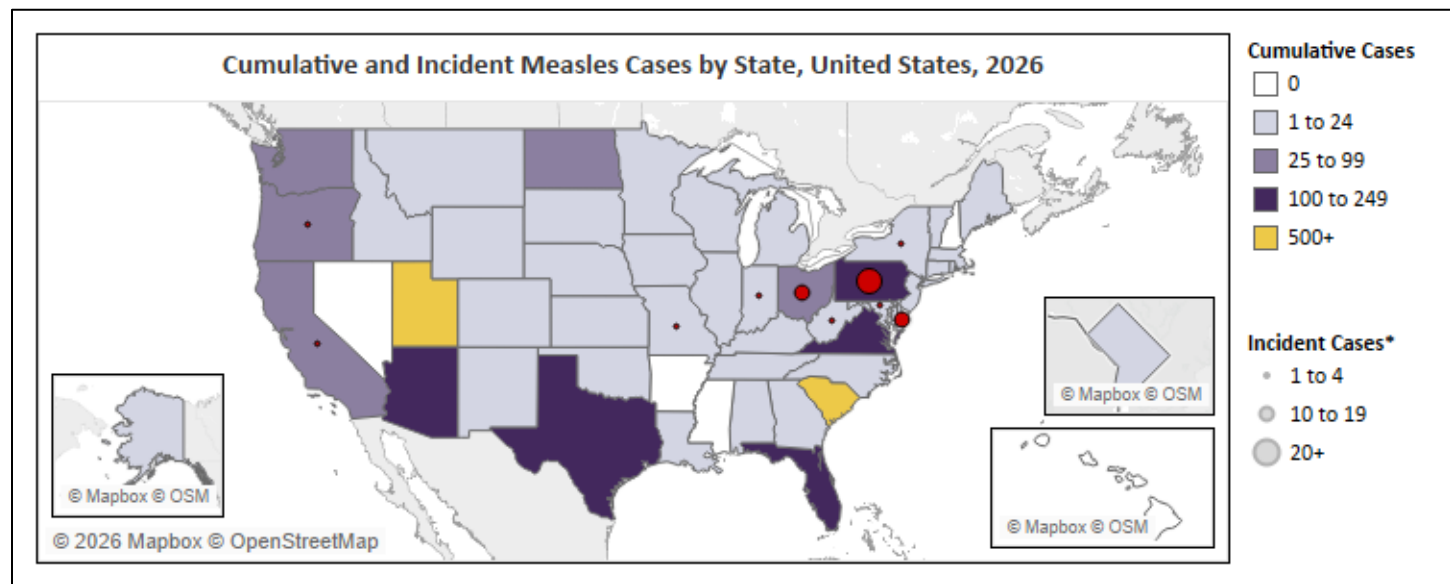


Figure Notes: Data as of August 6, 2026, and does not include cases reported among international visitors to the United States; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles. A decrease in vaccination coverage among kindergartners and an [increase in parents delaying vaccination](#) among infants has been observed in the United States since the COVID-19 pandemic. The [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) had initially invited the United States to meet virtually in April to review its measles elimination status, a milestone achieved in 2000. However, this meeting has since been [postponed](#) and will take place in November 2026 during the annual meeting of the Regional Verification Commission for the Elimination of Measles, Rubella, and Congenital Rubella Syndrome (RVC). An [analysis](#) published in May in The Lancet determined that it is highly likely that the United States will lose its measles elimination status given the current epidemiological context.

Data Source: [CDC \(8/7/26\)](#)

Mexico – Updated Data on Animal and Human Cases Reported:

According to data from the [Secretary of Agriculture of Mexico](#) as of August 12, 2026, there have been a total of 37,792 New World screwworm (NWS) cases reported among animals in Mexico since November 2024, of which 2,017 are currently active. According to data from the [Secretary of Health of Mexico](#) as of August 1, 2026, there have been a total of 557 confirmed NWS cases and 3 deaths reported among humans since the beginning of 2025. Since the previous update, 1,311 incident cases among animals and 26 confirmed incident cases among humans were reported.

New World Screwworm Cases by Species, Mexico, 2024-2026								
Animal Cases				Confirmed Human Cases		Confirmed Human Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Active	Change‡	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
37,792	+1,311	2,017	+24	557	+26	3	+0	0.5%

Table Notes: Data for cases reported among animals as of August 12, 2026, and among humans of August 1, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; ‡Change in active total compared to previous update.

NWS cases among animals have been reported in 29 states, primarily Chiapas (7,541), Oaxaca (5,012), Veracruz (4,662), Yucatán (2,740), and Puebla (2,123). Confirmed NWS cases among humans have been reported in 24 states, primarily Chiapas (155), Veracruz (100), Oaxaca (49), Puebla (46), and Yucatán (38). Recently, spread has been [moving northward](#) and [into more urban areas](#). The current outbreak began in Panama and Costa Rica during 2023 and has since spread to all countries in Central America and Mexico, and more recently the United States. According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 11, 2026, there have been over 209,400 NWS cases reported among animals and over 2,440 NWS cases reported among humans in Central America and Mexico since 2023.

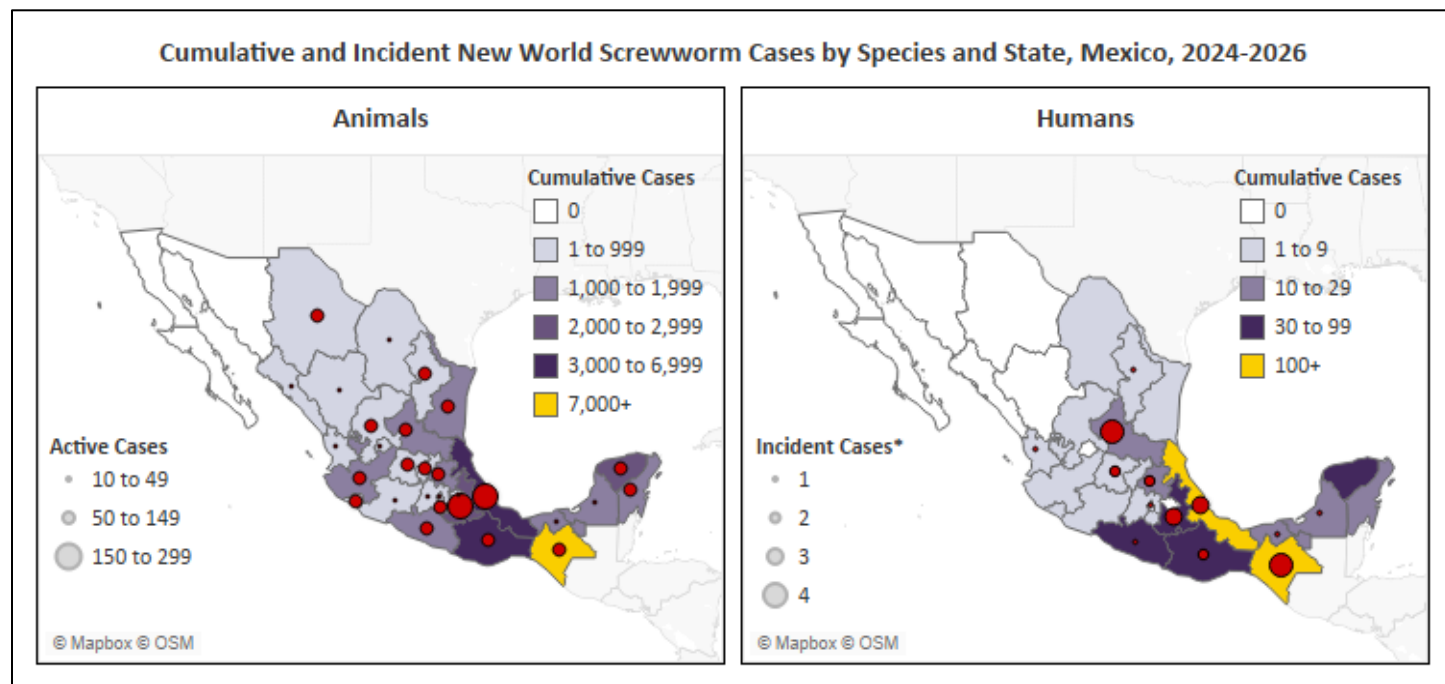


Figure Notes: Data for cases reported among animals as of August 12, 2026, and data for cases reported among humans as of August 1, 2026.

Data Sources: [Secretary of Agriculture \(8/12/26\)](#), [Secretary of Health \(8/10/26\)](#), [CDC \(8/11/26\)](#)

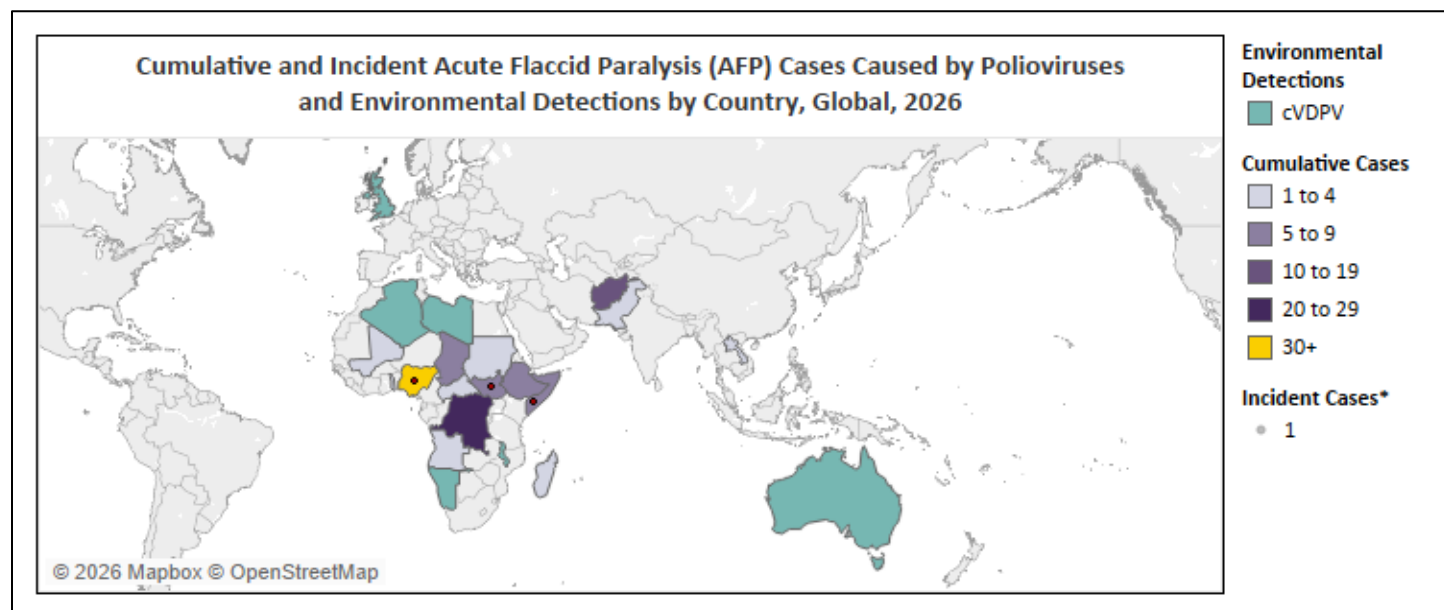
Global – Incident AFP Cases (cVDPV1 & cVDPV2) Reported in African Countries:

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#) as of August 10, 2026, there have been 18 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases caused by wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1), 23 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1), 80 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), and 9 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3) reported this year with onset of paralysis during 2026. Since the previous update, 1 incident AFP case caused by cVDPV1 was reported in South Sudan, and 2 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in Nigeria (1), and Somalia (1).

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Cases by Causal Agent, Global, 2026							
WPV1		cVDPV1		cVDPV2		cVDPV3	
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†
18	+0	23	+1	80	+2	9	+0

Table Notes: Data as of August 10, 2026, and only includes AFP cases with onset of paralysis during 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Cases of AFP with onset of paralysis during 2026 have been reported this year by 1 countries: [Afghanistan](#) (15 – WPV1), Angola (1 – cVDPV2), the Central African Republic (CAR) (4 – cVDPV2), Chad (7 – cVDPV2, 1 – cVDPV3), the DRC (27 – cVDPV2), Ethiopia (9 – cVDPV1), Lao People’s Democratic Republic (3 – cVDPV1), Mali (1 – cVDPV2), Madagascar (2 – cVDPV1), Nigeria (31 – cVDPV2, 8 – cVDPV3), [Pakistan](#) (3 – WPV1), Somalia (6 – cVDPV2), South Sudan (9 – cVDPV1), Sudan (1 – cVDPV2), and [Togo](#) (2 – cVDPV2). Among countries without any reported AFP cases, environmental detections from samples collected during 2026 have been reported in Algeria (2 – cVDPV2), [Australia](#) (1 – cVDPV2), Libya (1 – cVDPV2), Malawi (9 – cVDPV2), [Namibia](#) (5 – cVDPV2), the [United Kingdom](#) (2 – cVDPV2), suggesting undetected transmission was occurring in these countries at some point this year.



*Figure Notes: Data as of August 10, 2026, and only includes AFP cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detections from samples collected during 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.*

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding polio globally. [Vaccination](#) is the best way to protect against polio. A total of 52 AFP cases caused by WPV1, 3 AFP cases caused by cVDPV1, 228 AFP cases caused by cVDPV2, and 15 AFP cases caused by cVDPV3, have been reported to date with onset of paralysis during 2025.

Data Sources: [GPEI - WPV \(8/10/26\)](#), [GPEI - cVDPV \(8/10/26\)](#)

Salmonella

United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Jalapeños Reported:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 4, there have been a total of 345 cases infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Javiana linked to jalapeño peppers from Sinaloa, Mexico and distributed by Coast Citrus Distributors.

Salmonella Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations and Deaths, United States, 2026						
Cases		Hospitalizations‡		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
345	+345	36	+36	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of August 4, 2026; ‡Among 291 people with information available; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

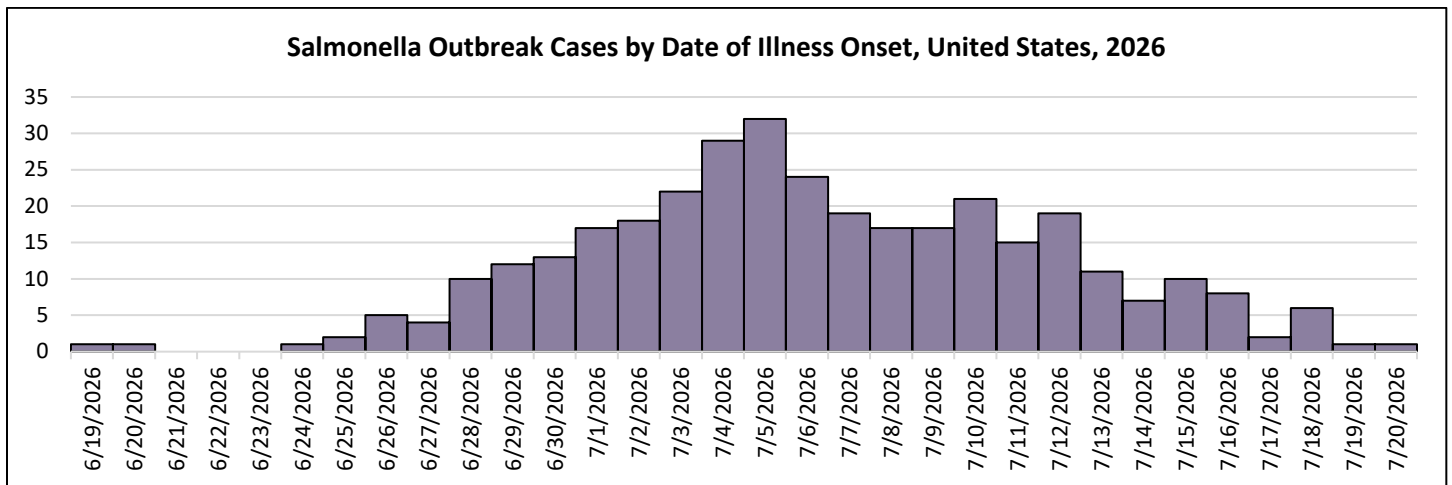


Figure Notes: Data as of August 4, 2026.

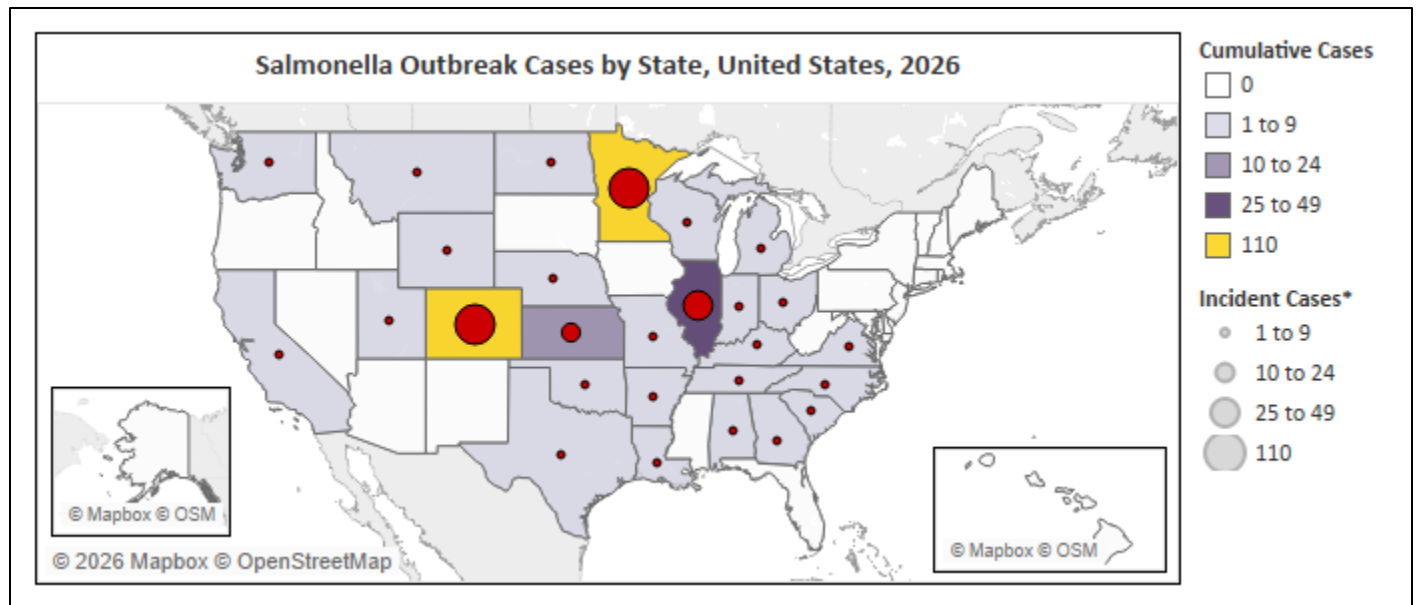


Figure Notes: Data as of August 4, 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Cases have been reported by 27 states, primarily Colorado (110), Minnesota (110), and Illinois (30), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from June 19 – July 20, 2026. Cases range from <1-85 years of age with a median of 30 years. Among all cases with available demographic information, most have been female (63%), White (90%), and non-Hispanic (93%).

Among interviewed cases (191), 93% reported eating at a Mexican-style restaurant prior to illness onset, including Chipotle and QDOBA locations from June 14 – July 14, 2026 – there have been 27 illness clusters reported at such locations across 7 states. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) revealed that bacteria obtained from case samples are closely related, suggesting a common source of infection from the same food. Additionally, WGS predicted resistance to ampicillin, ceftiofur, ceftriaxone, streptomycin, sulfisoxazole, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and nonsusceptibility to ciprofloxacin in 1 sample, and resistance to azithromycin in 1 sample, out of 343 total.

Beginning on July 20, 2026, Chipotle switched their jalapeño supplier for impacted stores and are no longer serving affected product. On July 28, 2026, QDOBA ceased serving jalapeños at their locations. The United States [Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\)](#) is working with Coast Citrus Distributors to determine the scope of distribution of affected product – distributors, restaurants, and food service companies who have affected product on hand should cease serving or selling it. Given actions taken by Chipotle and QDOBA, the United States CDC and FDA do not consider there to be ongoing risk to consumers from these establishments. On August 8, 2026, the United States Department of Agriculture’s Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) issued a [public health alert](#) regarding meat and poultry products containing jalapeños that may be contaminated – additional products containing these ingredients may be recalled as information becomes available. On August 9, 2026, Taylor Fresh Foods issued a [voluntary recall](#) of all products made with jalapeños sourced from affected farms and moving forward will be filling orders from alternative suppliers. On August 12, 2026, Whole Foods Market issued a [voluntary recall](#) of all products made with jalapeños sourced from affected farms, including guacamole and salsas. According to the United States CDC, the true number of cases in this outbreak is likely much higher than the number reported and may not be limited to currently affected states.

Data Source: [CDC \(8/10/26\)](#)

United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Turtles Reported:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 4, there have been a total of 8 cases infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Paratyphi B Variant L (+) Tartrate + linked to contact with pet turtles. Turtles of any size can carry *Salmonella* germs in their droppings that can subsequently spread to places they live and roam, despite appearing healthy and clean – [those with shells ≤4 inches long](#) are a known source of illness and are [banned for sale](#) in the United States.

Salmonella Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations and Deaths, United States, 2026						
Cases		Hospitalizations‡		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
8	+8	3	+3	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of July 27, 2026; ‡Among 6 people with information available; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

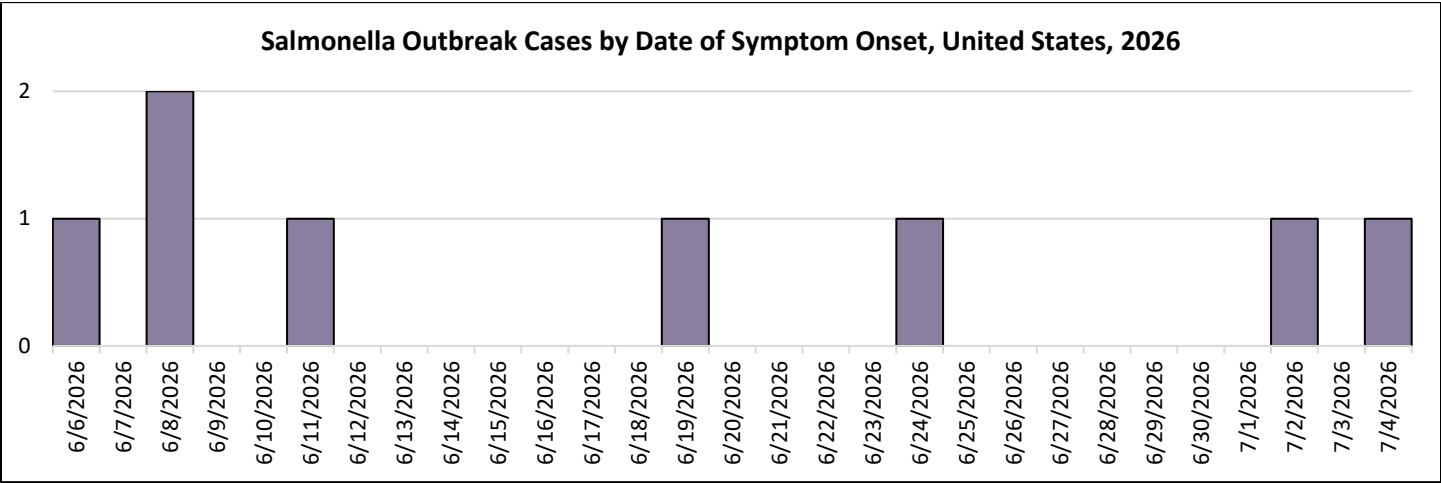


Figure Notes: Data as of July 27, 2026.

Cases have been reported by 6 states, including Florida (3), Kentucky (1), New York (1), North Carolina (1), Texas (1), and Virginia (1), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from June 6 – July 4, 2026. All cases have been reported among children and range from <1-7 years of age with a median of 4 years. Among them, most have been female (88%), African American/Black (50%), and Hispanic (75%). Among interviewed parents of 6 cases, 83% reported that their child had contact with pet turtles prior to illness onset – of those who reported the size (4), 75% reported contact with pet turtles with shells ≤4 inches long. Parents of at least 3 cases involved in this outbreak reported purchasing turtles from pet stores. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) revealed that bacteria obtained from case samples are closely related, suggesting a common source of infection from the same type of animal. Additionally, WGS did not predict resistance to any antibiotics among samples from all 8 cases.

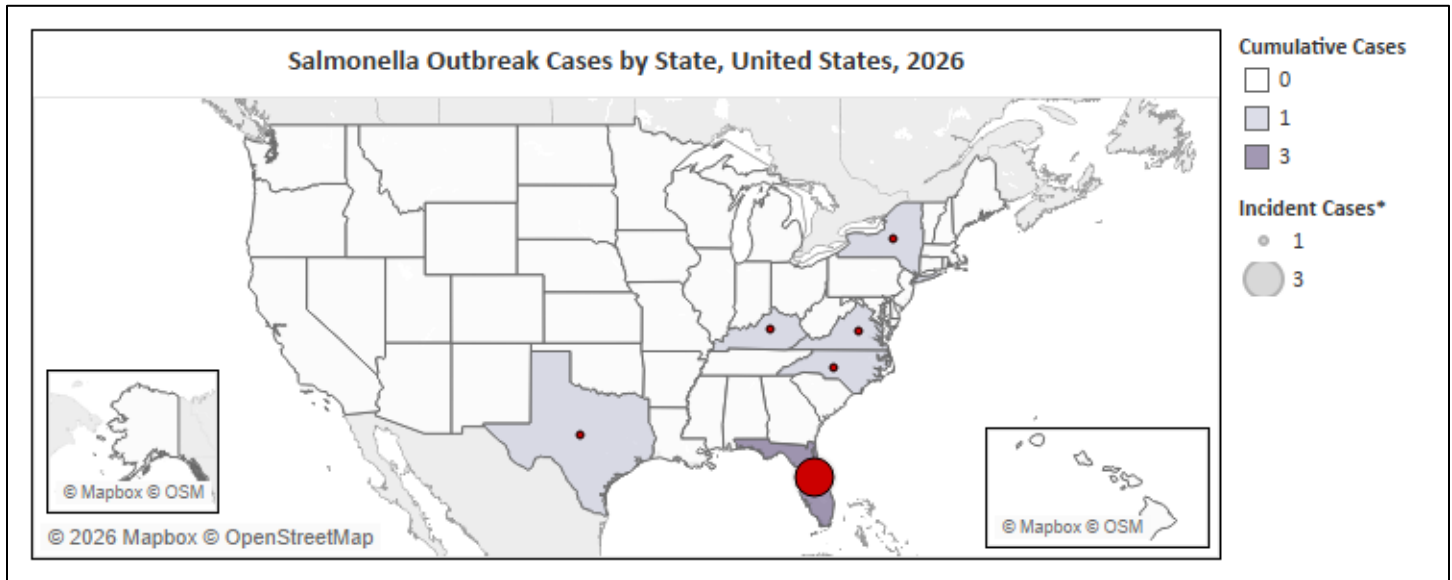


Figure Notes: Data as of July 27, 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

According to the United States CDC, the true number of cases in this outbreak is likely much higher than the number reported and may not be limited to currently affected states. There are many steps that individuals with pet turtles should always take to stay healthy, including [hand washing](#), safe play, avoiding cross-contamination, and [keeping things clean](#).

Data Source: [CDC \(8/5/26\)](#)

Other Outbreaks, News, and Events

Other Outbreaks (2026):

Chikungunya

- Mauritius – More Incident Cases Reported; Highest Burden During April – May ([August 6](#))
- Mayotte – No Cases Reported During Most Recent Epidemiological Week ([July 16](#))
- Seychelles – Over 110 Travel Associated Cases Reported in EU/EEA Countries ([March 19](#))
- United States – Second Locally Acquired Case of 2025 Reported in Florida ([January 22](#))
- Sri Lanka – Updated Information on Trends During Largest Outbreak in 16 Years ([January 8](#))

Diphtheria

- Africa – Updated 2026 Data from Member States; Burden Highest in Somalia ([August 6](#))
- Australia – National Incidence Trends Gradually Declining Since Early June ([August 6](#))
- Haiti – PAHO Issues Regional Epidemiological Alert Regarding Recent Trends ([June 25](#))
- Guinea – Initial Data for 2026; Active Level 2 Travel Health Notice Posted ([February 12](#))

- Nigeria – Initial 2026 Trends Lower Compared to Previous Years ([February 5](#))

Ebola (Suspected)

- Democratic Republic of the Congo – Suspected Cases and Deaths Reported ([March 12](#))

Escherichia Coli

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Frozen Organic Blueberries ([July 9](#))
- United States – Voluntary Recall of Affected Products Issued by Raw Farm, LLC ([April 9](#))

Hantavirus

- International Waters – WHO Declares End to Cruise Ship Outbreak (Andes Virus) ([July 2](#))

Infant Botulism

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Powdered Infant Formula ([July 9](#))

Listeria

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Soft Cheese ([June 25](#))

Marburg

- Uganda – WHO Reports Confirmed Case Identified Through Ebola Surveillance ([July 2](#))
- Ethiopia – Outbreak Declared Over Following Rapid Containment ([January 29](#))

Measles

- England – Trends Elevated Compared to 2025 but Lower Compared to 2024 ([July 23](#))
- Israel – Decreasing Incidence Trend Observed Since Late March Continues ([June 25](#))
- Japan – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreak; Decrease in Incidence Continues ([June 4](#))
- Europe – Measles Transmission Re-Established in Several Countries ([February 5](#))

Meningococcal Disease

- Democratic Republic of the Congo – US CDC Issues Level 2 Travel Health Notice ([March 26](#))
- United Kingdom – Incident Case Reported Among Traveler Returning to France ([March 26](#))

Mpox

- Global – Updated Data on Geographic Spread and Transmission Status of Clade I ([August 6](#))
- Africa – Incident Cases Reported Primarily in Madagascar; First in Guinea-Bissau ([August 6](#))
- Global (Outside of Africa) – Incident Travel Associated Clade Ib Cases Reported ([July 9](#))

New World Screwworm

- United States – New NWS Detections Reported in Texas; Active Cases Decrease ([August 6](#))

Nipah

- Bangladesh – Fatal Confirmed Case Reported Among Female in Rajshahi Division ([February 12](#))
- India – Confirmed Cases Reported Among Nurses in West Bengal State ([February 5](#))

Non-Seasonal Influenza

- China – Incident Human Cases Reported in Multiple Provinces (H9N2) ([August 6](#))

- United States – Updated Data on Poultry Flock and Livestock Detections (HPAI) ([July 30](#))
- Bangladesh – Third Human Case This Year Reported in Sylhet Division (H5N1) ([July 16](#))
- Brazil – Human Case of Swine Influenza Reported in Santa Catarina (H3N2v) ([July 16](#))
- Cambodia – Incident Human Case Reported Among Child in Phnom Penh (H5N1) ([July 16](#))
- India – First Human Case This Year Reported in West Bengal State (H5N1) ([June 25](#))
- China – Fatal Human Case Reported; First Case in the Country Since 2024 (H5N6) ([May 14](#))
- United States – Nebraska Reports Variant Influenza A Virus Infection (H1N2v) ([May 14](#))
- China – WHO Reports Human Cases Detected in Early 2026 (H1N2v & H1N1v) ([April 30](#))
- Taiwan – Additional Information on First Locally Acquired Human Case (H7N7) ([April 9](#))
- Italy – First Human Case in Europe Reported Among Traveler (H9N2) ([March 26](#))
- Spain – Catalonia Reports Confirmed Variant Influenza A Virus Case (H1N1v) ([March 5](#))
- China – Incident Human Cases Reported in Multiple Provinces (H9N2 & H10N3) ([February 12](#))

Salmonella

- United States – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreaks Linked to Backyard Poultry ([July 30](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Shell Eggs Reported ([July 30](#))
- United States – Outbreak Investigation Reopened; Additional Products Recalled ([June 4](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Moringa Capsules ([June 4](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Pet Veiled Chameleons ([May 14](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Moringa Powder Capsules ([February 19](#))
- United States – Update on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Supplement Powders ([January 29](#))

Pertussis

- United States – Updated Data on Cases Reported During 2026 ([May 21](#))

Seasonal Influenza

- United States – ILI Activity Continues to Decrease Below National Baseline ([April 9](#))

Yellow Fever

- The Americas – Incident Cases and Deaths Reported in Colombia ([July 30](#))

Other Active CDC Travel Health Notices:

- [Chikungunya in Mauritius - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Chikungunya in Seychelles - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Malaria in Yemen - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Meningococcal Disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Yellow Fever in Colombia - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Yellow Fever in Venezuela - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Zika in Indonesia - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Ciguatera Fish Poisoning in Vanuatu - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)

- [Diphtheria in Sub-Saharan Africa - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Diphtheria in Haiti - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Hepatitis A in Canada - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in Mexico - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Extensively Drug-Resistant Typhoid Fever in Pakistan - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)

Other Global Health News and Events:

- [Campylobacteriosis cases in Idaho, USA, linked to raw milk: 113 cases, 11 hospitalized by late June; no new cases in a month - BEACON](#)
- [Cholera outbreak in Cameroon's Far North expands to nine districts, with 990 cases and 28 deaths - BEACON](#)
- [Cholera outbreak in N'Djamena, Chad, with 75 cases and eight deaths, marked by rapid case escalation and elevated case fatality rate - BEACON](#)
- [Report on the epidemiological situation of cholera in DR Congo \(WHO internal\), week 30, 2026 - Democratic Republic of the Congo | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Increase in diarrheal illness in Yangon, Myanmar, with 170 hospitalized and 93 testing positive for cholera - BEACON](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 Global Risk Assessment- Version 10](#)
- [Severe COVID may awaken dormant viruses, leading to autoimmune disease, long COVID | CIDRAP](#)
- [COVID vaccination may have prevented more than 4,000 deaths in one Washington county | CIDRAP](#)
- [Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever in Kazakhstan with 22 cases nationwide, including 11 in Kyzylorda Region - BEACON](#)
- [Dengue transmission in Bangladesh continues to increase, with cases exceeding 21 500 and deaths rising to 63 - BEACON](#)
- [Dengue outbreak continues in Shefa Province, Vanuatu: 76 confirmed cases; DENV-1 identified - BEACON](#)
- [Niger State, Nigeria, reported 124 cases of diphtheria and 17 deaths amid vaccination gaps and ongoing transmission - BEACON](#)
- [Hantavirus \(Andes virus\) included in national health alert for zoonotic diseases in Chile amid doubling of case fatality rate - BEACON](#)
- [Surge in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome \(HFRS\) in Tatarstan, Russia, doubling year-over-year; increase in cases last week in Mari El - BEACON](#)
- [Ecuador reports 1771 hepatitis A cases in 2026, with an accelerating multi-year trend and the Amazon region disproportionately affected - BEACON](#)
- [Japanese encephalitis in Nepal causes nine deaths among 46 cases ahead of seasonal peak - BEACON](#)
- [Legionnaires' disease cluster at a long-term care facility in Thornville, Ohio, USA, with eight hospitalized; source investigation ongoing - BEACON](#)
- [Cutaneous leishmaniasis surge in Campeche, Mexico: 51 confirmed cases, nearly a 12-fold increase year-on-year; rising national transmission - BEACON](#)
- [Record-breaking surge in Lyme disease in Czechia, with 8108 cases reported in 2026 - BEACON](#)
- [Southward Expansion of Ixodes scapularis \(Blacklegged\) Tick Pathogens — Western North Carolina, November 2024–August 2025 | MMWR](#)
- [Six child deaths from measles in 48 hours in Vakinankaratra Region, Madagascar, amid national multidistrict epidemic - BEACON](#)
- [Measles outbreak linked to pediatric emergency department reported in Mallorca, Balearic Islands, Spain, with six cases - BEACON](#)

- [GLEWS+ risk assessment of the introduction, spread, and zoonotic spillover of MERS-CoV Clade B in camel populations of the Nile Basin and Across Africa](#)
- [Confirmed sporadic mpox case in Hong Kong, China, with no epidemiological link to prior cases; ongoing low-intensity transmission - BEACON](#)
- [First confirmed mpox clade I case in San Diego County, California, USA, in a returning traveler from Western Europe - BEACON](#)
- [HPAI \(H5N1\) established in native wildlife in Australia; captive bird vaccination launched amid escalating spread - BEACON](#)
- [Preventive national zoonosanitary alert for HPAI in El Salvador amid confirmed HPAI detections in wild birds in neighboring Honduras - BEACON](#)
- [Eurosurveillance | A cohort study of persons exposed to highly pathogenic avian influenza A\(H5N1\) at premises with infected animals, England, 2023 to 2025](#)
- [Livestock and canine rabies cases underscore a changing epidemiology as Israel records 87 confirmed animal cases in 2026 - BEACON](#)
- [Two confirmed cases of rabies in beavers with human exposure in Frederick County, Maryland, USA - BEACON](#)
- [Five bat rabies detections in two months prompt a public health warning in Ohio, USA - BEACON](#)
- [Nirsevimab linked to reduction in RSV-related antibiotic prescribing | CIDRAP](#)
- [RFI: Rwanda reported suspected human cases of Rift Valley fever across national health facilities. RFI on cases, deaths, laboratory results - BEACON](#)
- [Flu vaccines helped prevent US hospitalizations, emergency and urgent-care visits in 2024-25 | CIDRAP](#)
- [First mRNA flu shot gets FDA approval, raising hopes for a more effective vaccine | CIDRAP](#)
- [Trichinosis cluster linked to uninspected pork and wild boar meat, with 30 cases and 3 hospitalizations in Ischilín, Córdoba, Argentina - BEACON](#)
- [RFI: Seven deaths and approximately 100 paediatric illnesses in Baiga tribal area, Madhya Pradesh, India; aetiology pending. RFI on diagnostic test results - BEACON](#)
- [RFI: Acute gastrointestinal illness surge across multiple hospitals in Lahore, Pakistan. RFI on diagnostic test results - BEACON](#)
- [5 people in Louisiana have died from a flesh-eating bacterium found in warm coastal waters | CIDRAP](#)
- [Florida records its second flesh-eating bacteria death this year | CIDRAP](#)
- [Pee Dee, South Carolina, reports West Nile virus outbreak | CIDRAP](#)
- [RFI: Zika virus disease among US and New Zealand travelers returning from Fiji: RFI on transmission in Fiji and additional related cases - BEACON](#)
- [Lawmakers seek to boost new antibiotic development | CIDRAP](#)
- [Mechanics of pandemics - eClinicalMedicine](#)
- [Optimizing infectious disease mitigation under dynamic conditions | PNAS](#)
- [Trump signs executive order to break up measles, mumps, rubella vaccine | CIDRAP](#)
- [Pediatrics group recommends flu vaccine for all children 6 months and older | CIDRAP](#)
- [Risk of Severe Arboviral Disease in Patients Receiving B Cell-Depleting or Modulating Medications | HAN | CDC](#)
- [Risk assessment of avian influenza A\(H5N5\) virus from the first human case using the ferret model | Journal of Virology](#)
- [After revising charter, HHS seeks nominees for its National Vaccine Advisory Committee | CIDRAP](#)
- [Global Respiratory Virus Activity: Weekly Update N° 590](#)
- [WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing – 12 August 2026](#)
- [Organizations hit back at Trump's call to reduce childhood vaccines | CIDRAP](#)
- [New CDC director faces first major test before she even begins work | CIDRAP](#)